Co-Operation Means Co-Prosperity

# Nippon Times

The Die Is Cast, Let's Fight to the Last!

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# IMPERIAL GROUND UNITS DOWN 7 ENEMY PLANES IN KULAMBANGRA AREA

## 66 Fighters, Bombers Attempt Futile Raid On Japanese

## ATTACK BOUGAINVILLE

### Foe Loses 2 Aircraft, 2 Others Damaged Out of 59 Raiders In 10-Minute Duel

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, September 6.—Seven enemy planes out of 66 consisting of Douglas SBP bombers, Grumman TBF and Vought-Sikorsky F4U fighter planes that attempted to raid the Japanese ground base on Kulambangra were shot down by anti-aircraft fire early on the morning of September 4. All other planes of the enemy fled. The Japanese suffered slight damage.

**2 Fighters Downed**

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 6.—A formation of 29 large-sized enemy bombers and 30 fighters, consisting of Bell P-39's, Grumman and Vought-Sikorsky F4U's, raided the Japanese ground position on the eastern coast of Bougainville on the morning of September 3. Without delay Japanese fighters immediately sprang into action and in a thrilling aerial combat in the skies of that island for ten minutes, shot down two fighter planes and damaged two large-sized enemy bombers. All others fled. Our damage was negligible.

**2 Torpedo Boats Hit**

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 6.—Seaplane Units of the Japanese Navy contacted four enemy torpedo boats off the southern coast of Kulambangra at midnight Friday and after furious strafing damaged two and routed the rest southward. No damage was sustained by the Japanese.

Seaplane Units also raided Bairoko Harbor on New Georgia at dawn on Friday and Saturday but because of the darkness the results scored could not be ascertained.

Bomber units of the Imperial Navy furthermore bombed the enemy positions in the Munda area at dusk Friday but these results too were unascertained. No damage was suffered by our side.

**New Guinea Battle Rages**

The fighting in New Guinea is going on intensely, daily, with crack Japanese units fighting inexpressible difficulties in the thickly woven jungles and dealing tremendous damage to the counter-attacking enemy through bleeding tactics, reports Domei.

In coordination with these ground operations, Japanese Air Units are raiding the enemy's bases and gaining the control of the air by blasting decisively the enemy's air power. The anti-aircraft forces on the ground too are at it actively in fighting day and night against enemy planes coming to raid them.

The Imperial Headquarters' announcement made on Monday revealed that in that area on September 2, Japanese Air Units and ground anti-aircraft forces fought against about 40 enemy planes which came to raid Wewack and shot down 19, half of them.

It was about 8:30 on September 2 that about 40 enemy planes raided the Japanese base at Wewack Harbor in New Guinea. The enemy planes attacked Japanese transports at anchor there but because all the personnel and supplies had already been landed the damage was very small; just one transport having been sunk.

In contrast to this, Japanese fighter planes shot down six P-38's and eight B-25's, a total of 14, while antiaircraft fire knocked down two P-38's and three B-25's, a total of five. Thus the enemy was repulsed after sustaining the huge loss of 19 of its planes.

### Italian Fleet Leaves Taranto

Domei

LISBON, September 5.—The Italian fleet that was moored in the port at Taranto secretly left the harbor for an unknown destination, reports a dispatch from Algiers.

## *Unflinching Fighting Spirit Of Nippon Airmen Revealed*

### Diary of Flier at Base Near Port Darwin Attests to Hardships Being Daily Endured by Intrepid Wild Eagles at Foremost Front

By ISAO KAJITANI
Of the Army Press Corps

AT AN XX BASE.—The Imperial Wild Eagles, stationed in a place only a short distance off Port Darwin, are now keeping tight watch on Australia, being ever alert for every move of the enemy. The unflinching fighting spirit and privations and hardships daily endured by those airmen at the foremost front was attested to by fragments of a diary written by Yoshiaki Yamashita who hailed from Yamaguchi Prefecture.

The contents of the diary follow:

"An XX day, August. Enemy planes in defiance of rain and darkness paid daily rounds to our base till July 20. Toward the end of the month, however, their visits became infrequent."

"An XX day. Sometime at mid night some enemy planes came overhead and dropped numerous flare bombs. As usual, all of them missed their objectives, merely brightening the vicinity of the trenches. Some of my comrades who were crouching in the trenches remarked that the bomb-flare penetrated the inside and that they could read papers there, while others jokingly said that the parachutes attached to the flare bombs were big enough to make two men's shirts out of. Another of Prime Minister Churchill's present!"

**On 24 Hour Duty**

"An XX day. We were on a 24 hour duty on shifts, ever ready to hop off. Together with those who were off duty, I roamed about the coast to refresh myself. Some 30 meters off in the waters a dolphin could be seen. We went fishing in a barge and caught some file-fish which we immediately broiled. They tasted very good."

"An XX day. At 8:15 p.m. an enemy North American plane appeared overhead. Sergeant-Major Sakai was ordered to chase it. Sergeant-Major Sakai pursued it for 150 kilometers, but lost sight of it since the enemy had evidently concealed itself in the protective clouds.

"An XX day. At 3 p.m. another plane winged in the air over our base. It did not dare to approach us and after having dropped some ten missiles along the coast, it fled. It was apparently a B-17 flying at a high altitude. Recently enemy planes never fly at any lower altitude than 8,000 meters and are accustomed to drop bombs as soon as they sight land and then immediately take to their heels, the fact attesting to their extreme fear of our fighting strength."

"An X X day. The enemy B-24, B-17 and Vought Sikorsky fighter planes seldom make their rounds. We almost feel impatient to meet enemy planes in combat. I have to console my comrades promising them to advance nearer the enemy position and launch annihilating attacks."

**Describes Timor**

"An X X day. Timor Island is a natural zoological garden, being abundant with deer, buffaloes, wild boars, horses, monkeys, wood-mice, chicken, pigeons, parrots, poisonous snakes, centipedes and many others. At night black-beetles crawl over our faces. Enemy planes often drop bombs on a flock of buffaloes. What a waste! Today we went hunting and caught a deer and cooked its meat but it did not taste palatable. We also caught pigeons, but they were not tasty either."

"An XX day. Hardly any fresh vegetables or fruits are available. Only cacti are numerous, some being monstrously tall and large, and as big as our huts. We cultivated

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## GERMANS REPULSE SOVIET OFFENSIVES

### Attempt By Reds to Advance Along Moscow-Smolensk Road Smashed by Defenders

Domei

BERLIN, September 5.—German forces in the southern sector of the Eastern Front further shortened their lines yesterday, and although the Soviets attempted to smash the German rearguards with increased tank units they failed, suffering serious damage, reports Colonel Ernst von Hammer, DNB correspondent.

In the middle Donetz area, small-scaled offensives by the Soviets were completely repulsed. West of Kharkov, Soviet tank units succeeded in breaking through the German lines, but they were soon pushed back by German reserves. Soviet tank units also made a concentrated attack on German positions west of Orel, but German artillery corps smashed them, destroying or setting afire 78 Soviet tanks.

In the area east of Smolensk, the Soviets tried to advance along the Moscow-Smolensk road, but the Germans counter-attacked and smashed their attempt, destroying 15 tanks.

German anti-tank guns destroyed in all 349 Soviet tanks in the central and southern sectors of the entire front, while German anti-tank air corps accounted for 38 more. In the fighting on September 4, the Red army lost a total of 387 tanks, which fact proves the fierceness of fighting on the Eastern Front.

Yesterday, the Luftwaffe smashed 13 enemy artillery positions in the central sector and also destroyed 150 trucks loaded with arms and ammunition. One large powder magazine was also blown up.

## REICH STRENGTHENS POSITION AT DNIEPER

### Soviets Make Few Advances But Axis Key Bases Still Intact In 6-Week Fighting

Domei

ZURICH, September 5.—Indications are that following the recent announcement by the German High Command that it has shifted from the offensive to the defensive in accordance with Karl von Clausewitz's "Golden Rule," the Reich forces on the Eastern Front are carrying out an orderly withdrawal in the director of the Dnieper River.

It is the consensus of military experts that the fighting on the Eastern Front during the past six weeks was of a magnitude unprecedented in the war annals of the world, both in scale and severity. They are skeptical, however, whether the Soviets, even with heavy attrition, have achieved the expected results.

The German High Command estimates the Soviet losses during the two months since July 5 at 1,800,000 dead and wounded, 16,000 tanks, 5,000 aircraft and 5,000 guns.

After incurring these sacrifices, the Soviets have made only local advances, without smashing the Reich field strength or recapturing any of the German key strategic positions.

The Germans' shift to a clever offensive is clearly discernible in their recent manner of fighting, which is featured by a formula something like this. They stubbornly defend their positions to some extent and, when the Soviet strength increases appreciably, destroy existing positions, carry out the "scorched earth" policy and effect wholesale withdrawal.

It would appear that this with-

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## P.I. ASSEMBLY SET TO RATIFY CONSTITUTION

### 2-Day Session of General Assembly Meets for Momentous Decision

### JOY SWEEPS OVER ISLANDS

### Seen Final Redemption of Long Struggle Against Anglo-Saxon Imperialism

Domei

MANILA, September 6.—All Philippines jubilantly hailed the drafting of the new fundamental law of the land as the two-day General Assembly for ratification of the constitution opened this morning at the Legislative Building here.

Following the historic signing of the draft constitution, Saturday morning, by members of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence, headed by Dr. Joseph Laurel, the Filipinos have been shouting themselves hoarse as they realize that their day of freedom is rapidly approaching zero hour. People are still talking of the glimpse that some of the most enthusiastic among the crowd caught of the most momentous occasion in their lives at the Preparatory Committee headquarters at the Metropolitan Water Works Building. Of the sudden wave of emotion and enthusiasm which arose when Dr. Laurel, president of the Preparatory Committee in an extemporarenous speech in Tagalog, told the crowd, "Under this constitution will be a happy people." With this phrase on their lips, they happily go about their respective duties. In their eyes and from their lips can be felt and heard expressions of deep appreciation and determination to make the New Philippines everything that the new Constitution implies.

Employees, businessmen, clerks and rig drivers all declare that the organic law is their final redemption of the centuries of struggle for freedom from Occidental rule.

Meanwhile, heading the citizens of Manila, Mayor Leon G. Guinto, greeting the framers of the Constitution of New Philippines asserted, "The Filipino nation has everything to be grateful for and we congratulate our leaders who have succeeded in drafting the Constitution."

**Submitted for Popular Vote**

Domei

MANILA, September 5.—The constitution of the Philippines, adopted and signed by the members of the Preparatory Commission for Philippines Independence yesterday morning, will be submitted to the people for ratification through the popular assembly. The general 2-day session will open on September 6 at 10 a.m. at the former senate chamber in the Legislative Building.

Submission of the document to the people for ratification has been authorized by Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Philippines Executive Commission.

Due to the lack of necessary time to submit the constitution to direct popular vote, the Kalibapi, which serves in the capacity as the people's association, will be entrusted with the ratification by vote through their representatives attending the general assembly. Delegates to the session who have been selected by the provincial and city chapters of the Kalibapi have already arrived in Manila. Each province and city has selected two delegates.

**Two-Third Vote Needed**

Executive order issued on September 4 provides that the vote of not less than two-thirds of this number shall be necessary for ratification. In addition to the executive order, Chairman Vargas in his capacity as

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## CHUNGKING AIRS DOUBTFUL NOTE ON BURMA PLAN

### Leaders Lack Confidence in U.S. and Britain to Retake Supply Route

### REGIME WEARY OF WAR

### Mountbatten Has Difficult Task In Carrying Out Anti-Japan Drive

Domei

CANTON, September 6.—The pessimistic view on the plan of the anti-Axis camp to retake the Burma Road as part of a plan for a counter-offensive against Japan outlined at the recent Quebec conference aired by Chungking as reported in a United Press dispatch from Chungking has attracted much attention as making a full disclosure of the feeling of non-confidence in America and Britain within the Chiang regime.

This pessimism of Chungking is also interesting as indicating the arduous nature of the task before Lord Louis Mountbatten who has been appointed to the post of commander of anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia.

In the opinion of the leaders of Chungking there are three ways to conduct a full-fledged counter-offensive against Japan.

First, to retake the Burma Road by engaging in frontal counter-offensive operations against Burma.

Second, to confine the operations to those considered necessary to secure the transportation routes from India to Chungking because of the difficult nature of the operations.

Third, to abandon the idea of engaging in positive frontal counter-offensive operations against Burma and concentrate on counter-offensive operations by the American and British naval forces in the South Pacific.

**Discussion in Chungking**

It seems that there is in Chungking a hot discussion of these three methods. But in the light of the tragedy of Arakan there is a universal agreement that there would be little hope for a frontal counter-offensive against Burma.

The view is gaining ground in Chungking that even if the British fleet were to be sent round to the Indian Ocean, taking advantage of the command of the seas in the Mediterranean and operations conducted both on sea and land, it would be extremely difficult to bring to collapse the absolutely invincible position of the Japanese Army and Navy forces.

A negative view is being aired that if the strategy of advancing from the Burma area is to be stuck to, the operations will be such as will not exceed those aiming at the removal of the threat to the flank in order to secure the direct transportation routes between India and Chungking.

But none of the Chungking leaders believes that if these operations which are considered possible were carried out with the result that the American air force in China would be increased and strengthened and the structure for the supply of arms and materials for the Chungking army strengthened, it could not constitute any great threat to the Japanese Forces.

As for the full-fledged counter-offensive against Japan, the drift of the view of the Chungking camp seems to be that the "from land to land operations" conducted through the increase and strengthening of attacks from the South Pacific which have hitherto gained nothing although they have involved a great expenditure of labor,

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## *Filipino Baritone, Jose Santiago Font, To Direct Production of Italian Operas*

Domei

MANILA, September 5.—Jose Santiago Font, internationally famous Filipino baritone, will personally take charge of casting and direction of Italian operas to be presented in this coming theatrical season in Manila.

Mr. Font won acclaim not only for himself but for the entire Philippines when he made his debut in February 1933 at the famous operatic theater, "La Scala," which was recently destroyed by the anti-Axis air raids on Milan. He was the first Filipino to receive this distinction.

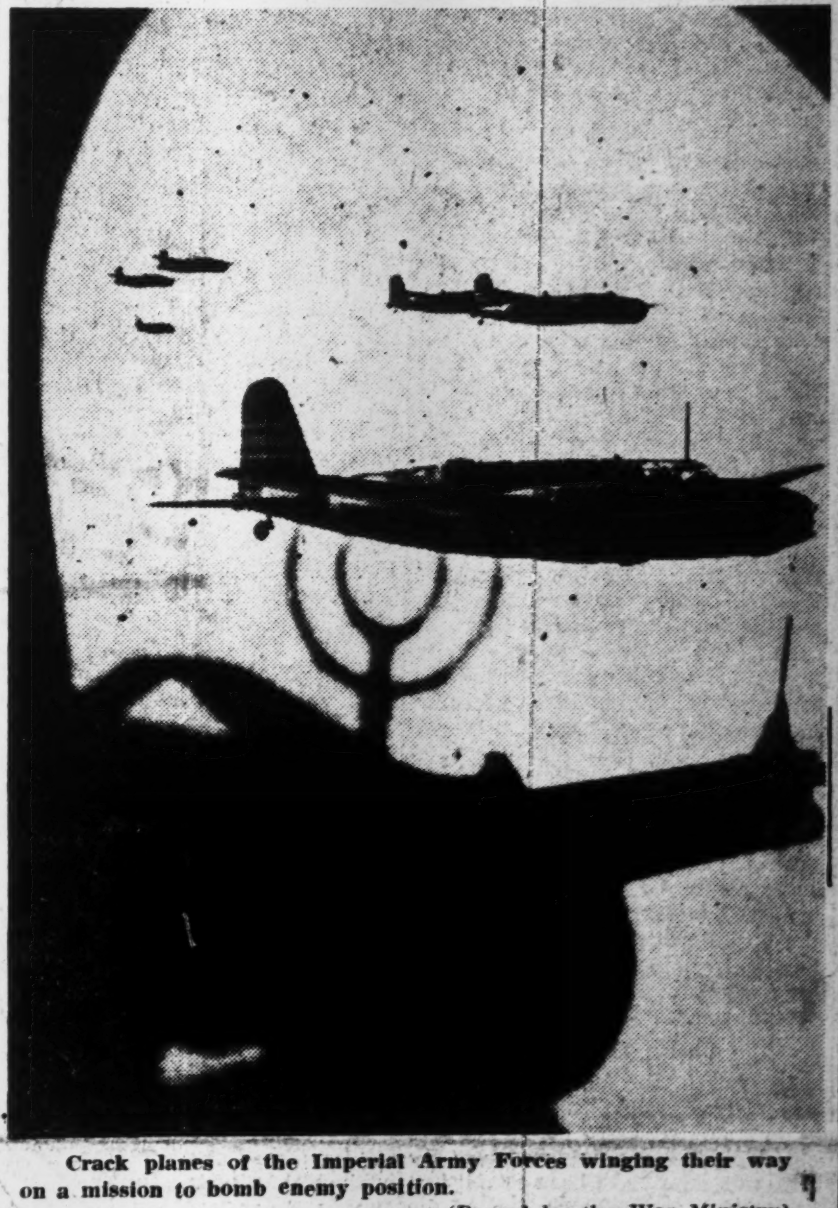
The cultural circles in the new Philippines attach much significance to Mr. Font's participation in the local movement to popularize opera, since Manila's theater-going public will greatly benefit by the baritone's wide experience on the European stage.

The presentation of operas will answer the public clamor for higher form of entertainment.

As the head of the Opera Board of the Filipino National Theater Incorporation, which is sponsoring the movement, Mr. Font will be assisted by Jovita Fuentes, Filipino prima donna, with a wide experience on the European theater, who is well known for her part in "Madame Butterfly."

# 14 FOE'S SHIPS BLASTED BY IMPERIAL AIR UNITS IN NEW GUINEA FIGHTING

Target—Enemy Positions



Crack planes of the Imperial Army Forces winging their way on a mission to bomb enemy position.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

## ENEMY'S OFFENSIVE AT BAGNARA FOILED

### German Panzer Units Smash Anglo-Canadians' Plan to Attack Rear Guard

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, September 5.—Severe fighting occurred on Saturday between the Anglo-Canadian landing forces and German panzer units at Bagnara, northeast of Reggio in southern Calabria. The enemy forces attempted to cut off the German rear guard but had to give it up when they were subjected to furious counter-attacks and dealt tremendous losses.

Later, a regiment of British infantry landed at a point north of Palmi covered by naval bombardment. Low flying formations of German bombers attacked the enemy on land and also silenced a British cruiser after scoring several direct hits.

Meanwhile, south of Reggio, numerically superior British forces are engaged in fighting against Italian paratroop units. The fighting in this area is decidedly in favor of the Axis forces, with the anti-Axis forces, although superior in numbers and weapons, sustaining appalling losses and effecting no advance in the last 24 hours.

The anti-Axis forces at present in the southern part of Calabria Province are regarded to be made up of two infantry divisions and one tank division. No British parachute troops or glider-transported units are being used.

**Expands Occupied Areas**

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

LISBON, September 5.—The British 8th Army has moved 12 kilometers into the interior of Calabria and have occupied 60 kilometers of the coastal line and five cities, the Headquarters for the anti-Axis Forces in North Africa claimed in an official communique issued tonight, according to information from Algiers.

It is also said that General Bernard L. Montgomery, Commander of the British 8th Army, has moved his headquarters to Reggio and that he is commanding directly from there.

## DETHRONING JAPAN DIFFICULT FOR FOE

### Daily Telegraph Points Out Obstacles Facing Anti-Axis in Pacific Offensive

Domei

LISBON, September 5.—With the anti-Axis camp making much noise propagandizing a counter-offensive in East Asia to be carried out after the rainly season, the influential British paper, Daily Telegraph, recently pointed out that counter-offensive operations against East Asia would not be easy and that the Japanese position is firm. The paper also suggested that the best way to conduct the operations was to drive into Burma and Thailand through the use of air-transported units.

Declared the Daily Telegraph:

"A swift progress in the Pacific operations cannot be expected. The Americans have recaptured the Aleutians but, with the Japanese entrenched in their fortified lines in Chishima and with the bases on the Kamchatka Peninsula unavailable for use, it will be difficult for the Americans to break through the Japanese defense lines.

**Japan Controls China**

"Further, the Japanese Forces continue to hold down completely without much difficulty all that they want on the China Continent.

"The Japanese hold the lower reaches of the Yangtse and all the other principal Chinese rivers as well as most of the railroads and other transportation lines so they do not have to start huge new operations to take new territory. The objective of the X divisions of Japanese in China is to maintain peace and to get training, and the Army of the National Government of China too is gradually developing.

"It follows that all the Japanese have to do is to start operations once in a while in areas like the vicinity of Lake Tungting and obstruct the preparations of the Chungking forces. Thus as long as the anti-Axis forces cannot send enough human and material aid the Chungking regime will just be a prey for the Japanese.

"Then how will it be possible to remove the war into the Japanese mainland? First of all General Douglas MacArthur will have to effect a counter-offensive from the

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## Enemy Cruiser Sunk in Landing Near Hopoi, East of Lae

## 27 PLANES DOWNED

### Nippon Forces Still Attacking Enemy, Says Imperial Headquarters' Communique

Enemy forces which started to land near Hopoi, 35 kilometers east of Lae on New Guinea Island, in a powerful convoy early in the morning of September 4 have already suffered heavy losses at the hands of the Imperial Army and Navy Air Units which lost no time in attacking them and are still continuing their devastating assault.

In results thus far known, the Japanese Units have sunk six enemy transports, one cruiser and a large number of barges, blasted and set afire five enemy transports and two destroyers and shot down 27 enemy fighter planes, it was revealed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 4:30 p.m. on Monday.

The communique follows:

"1. Early in the morning of September 4 the enemy in a powerful convoy started to land near Hopoi, 35 kilometers east of Lae on New Guinea Island.

"2. Japanese Army and Navy Air Units immediately sallied forth and in close cooperation are attacking the enemy near its point of landing and on the sea. The war results known thus far follow:

"Sank six enemy transports, one cruiser and a large number of barges, blasted and set afire five enemy transports and two destroyers and shot down 27 enemy fighter planes.

"The Japanese damage consisted of nine planes self-blasted or not yet returned."

By TEIJIRO SHIRATORI
Of the Navy Press Corps

AT AN UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC—Over one year has passed since the enemy forces started an offensive against the Japanese Forces on Guadalcanal Island. The war situation in the South Pacific has reached an important stage with the launching of the enemy's general counter-offensive. Your correspondent called on a certain staff officer of the Navy Air Units, which form the mainstay of the series of decisive battles, and heard from him the following story on the condition of decisive aerial combats:

The general war situation in the South Pacific has assumed serious proportions and threatens to develop more severely hour after hour. Now that our air bases and those of the enemy have been advanced and perfected, their powerful air forces are closely confronted against each other and are engaged in operations of bombing each other's bases, in severe aerial duels and in intercepting supply routes.

The enemy's offensives in the Rendova Island, New Georgia Island, and New Guinea areas however are noteworthy in that the enemy forces are attempting to break through Japan's strategic line connecting the Solomons group, Bismarck group and New Guinea by all intents and purposes. The enemy strength is supposed to consist of X X corps on Rendova Island, X X corps in the vicinity of Munda and certain thousands at Nassau Bay. Large-sized bombers mostly are on Guadalcanal Island. Besides, a certain number of medium-sized bombers, ship-based bombers and fighters are also on that island. There is also a certain number of enemy planes at Port Moresby. The total number is X X thousands. Bombers consist of Boeing, Consolidated and North American, and fighters of Lockheed, Bell, Curtiss-Hawk, Vought-Sikorski, Lightning and Grumman, Spitfire fighters also are now employed.

**New Dive-Bombers Used**

According to a foreign cable, the enemy has mobilized new Dauntless dive-bombers, Mitchell medium-sized bombers, Avenger torpedo-planes, Wild Cat, War Hawk and Vought-Corsair fighters, but none of them has appeared thus far. So many Boeing "flying fortresses" have been shot down by our forces. None of the enemy planes excels the Japa-

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# BULGARIA IS UNEASY AFTER KING'S DEATH

## Enemy Underground Activities In Balkans Intensified—Turkey Is Watching

Domei

ISTANBUL, September 5.—Since the passing of Bulgaria's King Boris III recently, the attention of the whole world has been focussed on the situation in Bulgaria but Turkish and Balkan interest is especially strong due to the fact that politically and militarily their connection with the situation in that nation is delicately balanced. The Bulgarians here in Turkey especially had great trust in King Boris III and the jolt of his death was felt particularly powerful. King Boris had ruled for 24 years, had accomplished much as a statesman and diplomat, and was the nation's one and only leader.

The following points may be cited as causing Bulgarian uneasiness at present:

1. No truly powerful leader who can unify the various political parties and the army and make them cooperate can be discovered. In connection with this, the death of General Christo Lukoff, former war Minister, last February at the hands of Communists is deeply regretted.
2. The spreading of the Communist movement and the occurrence of a nihilistic situation.
3. Expectations of a Soviet attack or an anti-Axis attack, taking advantage of the nihilistic conditions.
4. The occurrence of discord with Germany through offenses against the German forces by members of the Communist Party or through other disturbances.

**Enemy Intensifies Activity**

In this connection it is noted that recently American and British underground activity in the Balkans has become suddenly intensified. At the present they are apparently concentrating on Bulgaria with the aim of taking advantage of the death of the King to bring about internal political breakdown. The Soviet Union too is much interested in the situation in Bulgaria.

Thus the situation in Bulgaria demands that all difficulties be conquered by someone with a firm hand and much skill. The Regency is working to find someone who can save this critical internal situation and who at the same time will be able to gain the support of the army, so it is thought that the leaders of the army, who supported King Boris from the bottom of their hearts, and the German government are fully prepared for every contingency.

**Turkey Watching**

Turkey has always regarded Bulgaria as a buffer area, so it is apprehensive of any nihilistic state coming to that country and is watching with especial attention for any increase in the strength of the Bulgarian Communists. All Turkish papers expressed great regrets at the death of King Boris III and the wish that order would return soon.

One of the papers, the Aksham, declared as follows: "We express our great regrets at the loss suffered by the people of Bulgaria. At the same time we also think that the one and only force which maintained Bulgarian unity until today was King Boris III. In that nation, which has lost this central power, there is a danger of a chaotic situation arising and also of Communistic and Pan-Slavic movements coming to the surface. To break through this crisis the Bulgarian Regency has but two ways; to allow an army dictatorship, or to give the German Government full power in Bulgaria.

"Bulgaria has been a guarantee area for Turkey and the two nations have been tied together in close friendship until today. In view of this, it is the earnest wish of the Turkish Government that calm be quickly restored in Bulgaria."

## *Unflinching War Spirit Of Airmen Revealed*

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radishes, egg-plants, pumpkins and Chinese greens, but the egg-plants were as tough as buffalo meat. Whenever small tomatoes are served we all shout for joy. At an XX island mandarin oranges are produced amply. The arrival of those mandarin oranges and bananas gives us great joy though only one banana is given to a group of five."

"An XX day. We are awaiting enemy Consolidateds or Boeings, determined to crush them with one deadly blow, but recently they have concealed themselves and do not show up before us. Wrapped up in one blanket we sleep by our planes ready to take off at any moment. In Japan our fellow-countrymen may be imagining that we are living in a terribly remote region, but we do not at all mind inconveniences in our daily lives. We are only lamenting the absence of enemy planes."

## *Bulgaria May Choose Prince Cyril, Brother Of Late King, Regent*

**Following the demise of His Royal Majesty King Boris III of Bulgaria and the subsequent enthronement of His Royal Majesty King Simeon II, indications point that Prince Cyril, brother of the late King, will be appointed Regent, according to a Berlin dispatch dated Monday to the Asahi in relaying a report from Bucharest quoting an article in a Bulgarian paper.**

## *Chungking Airs Doubtful Note On Burma Plan*

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should be abandoned in favor of operations for cutting off Japan's communication lines to the south through surprise attacks on the vital bases of the Japanese forces like Hongkong and Canton.

**Chungking Frantic**

Behind these views is visibly at work the feeling that it will be unsatisfactory if the operations are limited to those for securing transportation routes, remembering the fact that Chungking has replied on America all along while at the same time pleading vehemently for strengthened aid to Chiang Kai-shek. Thus the Chungking camp is seen so restless as to be pressing for a major counter-offensive against Japan by America and Britain.

Even if the Burma Road should be retaken at an enormous expenditure of time and at frightfully heavy sacrifices, as is pointed out by the United Press dispatch, it would not help things much as only less than 20,000 tons of supplies could be transported over the route in a month.

The dispatch says that "there is no telling when the counter-offensive against Japan will materialize even if the Chungking army has been adjusted and strengthened to some extent by such means."

As will be seen from the dispatch, the attitude of America and Britain has greatly disappointed the Chungking camp, which is getting weary of the war.

**Burma Is Obstacle**

In view of the fact that the independence of Burma has been realized and that military and political obstacles of grave importance to the anti-Axis camp have been established by Burma, it would be one of the most difficult things in the world for the anti-Axis camp which has no support of the Burma people to hope to maintain the Burma route. Even if the supply of materials to Chungking direct from India should be increased, it would be the Chungking army that would have to play the leading role in any counter-offensive against Japan. The Chungking camp has shown itself as opposed to the idea of doing this sort of thing. It rather would have America and Britain undertake the full-fledged counter-offensive against Japan on their own responsibility.

There are increasing indications that America and Britain intend to have Lord Louis Mountbatten see Chiang Kai-shek as soon as he arrives at his new post and reach an agreement under which the Chungking army will be in the fore front of any major drive of resistance against Japan. Whether Chungking will allow itself to be influenced into doing what is desired by America and Britain or whether it will meet half-way with them is not clear. Anyhow, trouble is ahead of the anti-Axis camp in the matter of counter-offensive actions in East Asia.

## CENIZA MADE JUDGE

### Favorably Recommended by Justice Commissioner Sison

Domei

MANILA, September 5.—Chairman Vargas of the Philippine Executive Commission yesterday appointed Patricio Ceniza as the judge of the Court of the First Instance of Oriental Negros and Siquijor Provinces.

The appointment of Mr. Ceniza, who had been acting as the judge of the First Instance at the outbreak of the current war, was favorably recommended by Teofilo Sison, the Commissioner of Justice.

# MASBATE ASSURES FULL COOPERATION

## P.I. Province All Set to Work For Independence Attainment, Says Governor Corpus

Domei

LEGASPI, September 5.—As the New Philippines nears independence, the Filipinos of Masbate Province (Islands lying on southwest tip of Southern Luzon) are collaborating wholeheartedly with the present administration to make the Philippines worthy of independence, Governor Pio Corpus disclosed during his stay at Legaspi.

Governor Corpus, who today attended a conference for provincial executives as well as senior constabulary inspectors added, "We are truly grateful to Japan."

Bridges which were either burned or destroyed by the fleeing U.S.A. F.F.E. have been repaired, while agriculture, commerce and industry which have been restored to normalcy long ago are already showing good results, the Governor stated.

Public schools have been reopened in various towns and remote villages, while the Kalibapi neighborhood associations are responsible for a new cooperative spirit of the people, never seen during the American rule of the Islands the Governor pointed out.

Masbate Province boasts several mining companies, vast pasture lands for livestock raising, coconut plantations, and fertile rice fields, the Governor proudly asserted, adding "Masbate is destined to play an important role in building up as well as attaining self-sufficiency of the New Philippines."

## *Dethroning Japan Difficult for Foe*

(Continued from Page 1)

Southwestern Pacific, but operations from that direction alone, though they may succeed in obstructing the sea communications between Japan and the areas occupied by the Japanese, will have no effect if the Japanese make overland contact from Manchoukuo to Malai and Burma.

**S.E. Pacific Offensive**

"It follows that in coordination with MacArthur's counter-offensive, the headquarters for the Southeastern Pacific must carry out a counter-offensive against the railway lines held by the Japanese on the Asiatic Continent and try to liberate Chungking. Studying the Pacific operations from these angles, the following three operations can be considered:

"(1) Counter-offensive operations against Burma over the Assam border: In these operations, it is clear that the Japanese who control all the rear communication lines with Rangoon as their base will be in an extremely advantageous position.

"(2) Operations of advancing into Burma from the sea via Rangoon: Even should the Burma area be recaptured through these operations it will be impossible to reopen the Burma Route and the Chungking regime will not be saved.

"(3) Operations to drive into the Burma area and then eastern Thai land through the use of air-transported units via Moulmein and Tavoy: This is believed to be the most effective operations.

**Jungle Training Necessary**

"In order to effect counter-offensive operations in East Asia the following three conditions are necessary:

"1. The organization of special units having training and equipment for jungle fighting. Training is enough to cause the fighting men to regard the jungle and darkness their friend and not enemy is necessary.

"2. The gaining of control over the air and sea in the Bay of Bengal through the recapture of the Andamans.

"3. The preparation of bottoms and landing launches necessary for the effecting of huge-scale land-sea operations.

"It will not be easy to fulfill these requirements but it is not impossible. The way to victory, however, will be neither swift nor easy."

## P.I. SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

### Will Train Young Filipinos in Marine Navigation

Domei

MANILA, September 5.—Formal inauguration ceremonies this morning officially opened the Philippine Seamen's Training Institute in the province of Pasay near the site of the former Cadets Club.

The ceremonies were attended by Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Philippine Executive Commission, Director-General of the Japanese Military Administration and other dignitaries.

The institute will train young Filipinos in higher marine navigation for the new Philippines.

## *P.I. Assembly Set to Ratify Constitution*

(Continued from Page 1)

president of the Kalibapi issued an administrative order prescribing the manner in which the Assembly shall proceed to ratify the Constitution.

Under presiding officer, Benignos A. Aquino, Director-General of the Kalibapi, the two-day assembly will be opened with national ceremonies followed by speeches by Director-General Aquino and President Vargas, after which, a report by the Preparatory Committee will be submitted to the Committee on Resolutions which will meet in the afternoon to consider the report and the draft resolution of ratification.

The Philippine Assembly, on the second day, will resume session at 9 a.m. Dr. Laurel will deliver a speech outlining the work of the Preparatory Committee for Philippine Independence after which the report of the Committee on Resolutions will be submitted and put to a roll-call vote. The final vote shall be certified by the Secretary of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the Executive Commission before announcement is made by the presiding officer, after which, the session will be adjourned and the General Assembly dissolved.

## FOE PLANS CONFERENCE

### British, Soviet, and U.S. Diplomatic Heads Agree to Meet

Domei

LISBON, September 5.—That a meeting soon among the foreign ministers of Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States has been arranged, was learned here today from a United Press report quoting authorized Washington circles.

The exact place or the date was not disclosed, however, the same press syndicate learned that both President Franklin Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill are keeping themselves in readiness to travel great distances for a meeting with Soviet Premier Josef Stalin.

# 14 ENEMY SHIPS BLASTED BY NAVY

(Continued From Page 1)

nese fighter plane.

The enemy used to launch offhand attacks in various quarters, but now it has dispensed with such a lukewarm policy and has started to concentrate its direct attacks upon its objectives. Day in and day out the enemy is sending a large formation from 150 to 200 planes. This bespeaks the enemy's operation in earnest. Enemy planes follow the tactics of machine-gunning very near jungles.

Against this superior enemy strength, our naval air force operated briskly in close cooperation with the land force and in the month of July shot down about 380 aircraft and destroyed 40 others on the ground, obtaining results totalling 420 enemy planes destroyed.

Supplied with abundant war materials produced out of vast natural resources and by means of huge industrial capacity, the enemy has distributed mechanized units throughout the South Pacific, so that we must be on the alert every instant. The enemy builds his airdromes quite rapidly but the enemy airmen who come out to the South Pacific front are usually students in reserve who have been trained for only short periods, no more than 200—300 hours of flying. Their meters and radio-detectors, however, are well-developed, so that even these ill-trained airmen are managing to carry out such difficult feats as night raids.

According to a prisoner taken a few days ago, the American airmen are allowed to go back to Australia once every four months on leave. This sounds as if the enemy have adequate reinforcements, but the fact is that the United States has had to send out students after hurried training and sometimes even women as radio operators on the ground, so that they really have little strength in reserve.

This means that so far as actual fighting is concerned, the way to victory for Japan is to train first-rate airmen and phenomenally boost the production of aircraft but this resolves into the problem of harmonious relations among the people. We can overcome all the difficulties before us if the men on the first line think of the welfare of those behind the lines from the bottom of their hearts and those behind the lines think of the men on first-line duty equally from the bottom of theirs. In fact, the men at the front are constantly grateful to the people behind the lines for the hardships they are undergoing so that they can fight at the top of their form and the people behind the lines are no doubt dedicating themselves day and night to their respective occupations.

The vital point is that every Japanese should fully realize the part he is playing within the great framework of the State and to do his work with the utmost enthusiasm. There can be not one Japanese who is useless. It must be constantly borne in mind that if even a small cogwheel forming only one-hundred millionth part of the whole machine should fail to work the whole machine would be impaired to that and may even stop other cogwheels. Every Japanese must take full cognizance of the fact that he lives by virtue of each helping the others and others helping each. Let us march on hand in hand toward glorious victory cheerfully, firmly and energetically.

## BURMA TEACHERS DONATE

### Students Also Contribute to Defense Army

Domei

RANGOON, September 5.—Manifesting the true spirit of patriotism, the Burmese teachers and the students of the local Japanese Language School donated to the Burma Defense Army the sum of 3,000 rupees at an official presentation ceremony held in the auditorium of the same school at noon yesterday. Mg Tin Swe, one of the pupils representing the student body presented the donation to Major-General Thakin Aung San, Defense Minister.

Touched by the sincerity of the students, Thakinn Beh, one of the parents who was present at the ceremony, asked for the privilege of adding to the contribution and presented the sum of 2,000 rupees to Major-General Thakin Aung San with the request that 1,000 rupees be turned over for the construction of airplanes and the other 1,000 rupees be contributed toward the national defense fund.

## *Reich Strengthens Position at Dnieper*

(Continued From Page 1)

drawal strategy is striking no little terror into the Soviets. Observers surmise that the Germans will unleash a stubborn counter-offensive by mobilizing a force XX strong when the Soviets offensive has reached a climax.

All in all, the summer warfare on the Eastern Front has not yet reached a final stage. With the rainy season imminent, the situation is extremely delicate. Meanwhile, the impetuous demand of the Soviet press for the creation of a second front may be taken as evidence that the European war situation faces a serious turning point.

**Kilov Fighting Rages**

Domei

BERLIN, September 5.—Terrific tank fighting is raging in the sector west of Kilov, 60 miles north of Bryansk, reports a front line report reaching here tonight.

Soviet tank units broke through the German lines at one point and succeeded in encircling a German village bivouac. However, the German forces came on in furious counter-offensives and heated engagements are now in progress.

## *FOOD CRISIS BARED IN BENGAL AREAS*

### *Grave Situation Seen in Message*

Domei

LISBON, September 5.—The actual condition of the food shortage in Bengal Province has been shrouded in absolute secrecy with the censorship of communications, but the extreme food dearth and the gravity of the situation was exposed by the message sent to the Food Supplies Director by Sir Nilratan Sircar and Sir Jagadish Prasad, former members of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

The message proposed that Viscount Field Marshal Archibald Wavell commence moves for the subscription of relief funds from entire India to relieve the situation in Bengal.

Moreover, concrete relief measures for the city of Calcutta were proposed in substance as follows:

1. To construct relief shelters that are properly furnished with necessary food and medical supplies.
2. To construct food wagons to furnish the destitutes and orphans with food. However, this is to be only an emergency and temporary measure, for more concrete plans are to be undertaken later.

**Bengal Getting Rice**

Domei

ISTANBUL, September 5.—In order to alleviate the serious food dearth in Bengal Province, it was decided at the gubernatorial conference in New Delhi today to send 400,000 tons of unhulled rice to the destitute in Bengal.

**Foe Disposal Bureau Set**

Domei

CANTON, September 6.—In order to deal with the items of enemy property transferred recently to the National Government of China by the local Japanese authorities, the Canton Enemy Disposal Bureau was established and formally opened today. The new Bureau will be headed by Wang Tsung-chun.

## PATRIOT'S GRAVE FOUND

### Noted Anti-Dutch Leader's Burial Place Discovered

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 5.—The memory of Soeropati, noted anti-Dutch leader who was killed in 1703 by Dutch treachery, was recently revived when his hitherto unknown grave was discovered in Mantjilan village in Pasoeroean Province in East Java.

The whereabouts of Soeropati's grave had been a two-century-old mystery. Evidence was still visible that the Dutch mercilessly mutilated the grave of the past patriot.

## *LABOR DEARTH HITS BRITISH COAL MINES*

Domei

LISBON, September 5.—Under pressure of the acute labor dearth in the British coal mines, which is theatening to involve a shortage of 100,000 workers, Ernest Bevin, British Labor Minister, declared that the mobilization of child labor will have to be immediately resorted to in order to resurrect the British mining industries.

"The shortage of labor in the British mines is extremely serious," Bevin openly admitted. "If we are to maintain our mining industries, 30,000 miners will have to be secured for the inactive pits. Moreover, 20,000 additional workers will have to be secured for the next year. Unless mine workers in the military forces can be recalled to the pits, the shortage will have to be ameliorated from the ranks of laborers in the non-military occupations; otherwise, we will have to mobilize child labor."

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# AOKI SEES VICTORY WITH SOLID E. ASIA

## Impressed by Firm Ties That Bind Japan, Manchoukuo, China and Mengchiang

Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki, who has returned from his inspection trip to Central China, North China, Mengchiang, and Manchoukuo, met newspaper reporters covering the Ministry Monday afternoon and issued the following informal statement:

"Receiving permission, I left Tokyo on August 19, made a tour of Central China, North China, Mengchiang, Kwantung Leased Territory, and Manchoukuo and arrived back in Tokyo on September 5.

"In China I had frank talks with President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government and other leaders, both official and civilian, of China.

"To be short, the relationship of Japan and China entered a new state with the enforcement of Japan's new policy toward China at the beginning of this year and the entry of China into the war against America and Britain.

"There has since been a steady increase of cooperation between the two countries. President Wang and other leaders of the National Government have all of them an understanding of Japan's true intentions, and are firmly resolved to forge ahead with renewed vigor toward the consummation of the war and the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. They are trying to adjust and strengthen the war structure and make the administrative power felt more thoroughly.

"On the other hand they are exerting efforts toward the maintenance of order and, invigoration of the national spirit, and increase and strengthening of industrial capacity.

"The people of China generally, from the members of the intelligentsia downward, are supporting the abolition of Japan's extraterritorial rights in China, the return of settlements in China, and the policy for completing the autonomy and independence of China, and there is a notable increase in the number of people who understand the new policy of Japan which has abolished extraterritorial rights in China, returned settlements in China and is prepared to help the people of China perfect their autonomy and independence.

"There is a growing feeling among these people to cooperate positively with Japan in saving the situation and to bring about a revival of China.

"As for Chungking, it continues to rely on America and Britain and is preoccupied with guerilla warfare, and propaganda, and hope against the hope to see the anti-Axis camp emerge victorious. Of late there has been a decline in its fighting power and it is in dire straits economically.

"Considering the complicated state of economy it will be necessary to make greater efforts if the China question is to be settled. If the Chinese give thought to the future of East Asia they may be counted upon to understand Japan's true intentions.

"In the course of Japan's enforcement of various measures on the basis of its fixed policy, aided by self-awakening on the part of the Chinese, relations between China and Japan will undoubtedly be restored to their normal and proper course. This is a conviction which has been strengthened in me during my sojourn there.

"The Imperial Army in China is still going through much pains and labor to put down the resistance of the Chungking forces and to suppress the persistent agitations of the Communist-bandits. I have been greatly reassured, however, by the steady progress being made in North China and other parts of the country in the construction and operation of the important industries which would directly contribute to the strengthening of our fighting power.

"While in Manchoukuo, I was granted the great honor of an audience with His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo who overwhelmed me with many gracious words. I was deeply impressed by His Imperial Majesty's example before the people toward cooperation with Japan for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

"Manchoukuo in the last decade has made wonderful progress in the political, economic and transportation fields and no less spectacular has been the development of her steelmaking and other heavy industries. With this foundation laid, she is now giving tremendous cooperation and support to Japan's war efforts and is contributing enormously to the supply of such important materials as iron and foodstuffs.

"I was witness to its efforts on the spot and was especially moved by the zealous cooperation being given by the Government and people of Manchoukuo under Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui in the spirit of 'one virtue and one heart for Japan and Manchoukuo.'

"I offer my gratitude to the Kwantung Army which is devoted to the guarding of the northern borders day and night throughout the four seasons. The Japanese authorities and people on the spot are well conscious of the momentum of the current situation and are fully cooperating with Manchoukuo. Japanese colonizers in Manchoukuo, too, are endeavoring to increase the foodstuff production with a pride to make themselves the foundation stones of the firmer consolidation of Manchoukuo.

"It is Providential at this moment that the coming harvest of agricultural products in Central China, North China, Mengchiang and Manchoukuo, throughout which I have inspected, is very good this year, envisaging the crops more than a normal year. As a result of my inspection in these regions I have seen the real condition in which the Greater East Asiatic peoples are wholeheartedly cooperating with Japan for the achievement of this war to a successful consummation and this has caused me to reassure my belief of Japan's sure victory in the war."

## Visitors from the South

Above: A party of Javanese on an inspection tour of Japan arrives in Tokyo and pay homage at the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace the first thing. Below: Students from the Southern Regions here to prosecute their studies line up on the platform at Tokyo Station for the check-up.

### British Machinations In China Bared

(Continued From Page 4)

cally meant that the N.Y.K. firm bought the land but that since it did not buy the air space over the land it could not erect a building on the land. Japan lodged a strong protest against the British authorities but since the British were adamant, the N.Y.K. opened negotiations with the authorities of the French settlement and finally reached an understanding for the use of the French waterfront.

Japan had to contend with such mean British maneuvers repeatedly but it fought its way consistently until it built up its economic position along the basin of the river to the present stage of development Japan's economic development along the coasts of th river was nothing less than a history of economic contention with Britain.

This article is a translation from Dr. Shumei Okawa's book entitled "History of Anglo-American Aggression in East Asia."

### British Squadron Flees

Domei

LISBON, September 5.—After approximately two hours of furious engagement with the German patrol boats early this morning off the coast of France, a British squadron managed to escape, the British Admiralty announced tonight, reports a dispatch from London.

### Java Press Holiday

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 5.—In observation of the Lebaran, a festival following Poeasa fasting month, all Indonesian dailies in Java will suspend publications on September 9 and October 1, the Java Press Association decided today.

### Permanent Amity Laid Between Japan, China

(Continued from Page 4)

until 1911, when the national revolution added a new perspective to the political consciousness of the continent.

The formation of the Nanking Government heralded a new era of Sino-Japanese rapprochement and, despite the Anglo-American pressure, the Tokyo-Nanking cordiality began to be more and more close. President Wang Ching-wei and his collaborators determined to reconstruct China on the principle of Sino-Japanese interdependence. and thus for the first time they assumed the full responsibility of guiding the rebirth of the continent and promoting genuine understanding between Japan and China. The Japanese Government readily acquiesced in the views of Nanking and pledged itself to extend all possible aids to it. By securing the assistance of Japan, the Nanking Government swiftly consolidated its power and contracted political, economic and military arrangements of mutual advantage and security.

The Anglo-American nations retaliated the appearance of Tokyo-Nanking amity by constructing a military blockade ring against Japan and intensifying aid to Chungking. Eventually, they severed economic relations with this country without any justifiable reason. Then Japan opened negotiations with the United States to seek an amicable solution, but Washington brought out a proposal which demanded the virtual submission of Japan and the whole of East Asia to its Far Eastern policy.

**U.S. Precipitates War**

In this way, the Roosevelt administration precipitated the current war in Greater East Asia, and Japan within a surprisingly brief time caused the eclipse of alien influence from this part of the globe. Among other things, it must be observed that, because the United States demanded the repudiation of the Nanking Government, Japan had no other alternative but to take up arms to protect the integrity of that administration. This makes it plain to what extent Japan had become prepared to fulfil its pledge to the Nanking Government.

Since Nanking's declaration of war on Britain and the United States, Sino-Japanese relations have been thoroughly revamped, and both Governments are now acting in concert to restore peace in East Asia and contribute their best to the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The natural resources of China and the southern countries are more than sufficient to insure the prosperity and security of all the nations of Greater East Asia. To quote a few instances, Shansi Province abounds in coal deposits, while the Yangtze and the Yellow Rivers could be harnessed to generate electricity to a voluminous extent. The production of carbide in China could be augmented as a substitute for gasoline without depending on the oil outputs of the East Indies and Burma.

Once the continent starts exploiting its resources in right earnest, it will be able to regain its destined economic status in East Asia and contribute to the welfare of the entire sphere. The present activities of Nanking are being directed toward that end, and Japan is offering its best service to new China to help it foster its economic potency. No amount of baseless criticism can obscure the merit of this constructive economic policy of Japan.

# JAVA GROUP ARRIVES HERE FOR INSPECTION

## Impressed by Agricultural and Industrial Activities on Way to Tokyo

An inspection party made up of 20 members, all prominent in various fields of activity in Java, arrived in Tokyo on Monday.

The party, which had been dispatched by the Japanese Military Administration in Java, was in the care of Military Administrator Isamu Hirai and others.

At Tokyo Station where the group arrived at 9:21 a.m., they were met by officials of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry and representatives of organizations interested in Southern Regions.

Atsuo Oki and other writers who are known to the reading public in the south were also on hand to greet the visitors from the south.

The visiting Javanese proceeded at once to the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace where they paid their respects bowing toward the Imperial Palace.

Then they went to the Dai-Iti Hotel, their headquarters during their stay in the Tokyo Metropolis.

In the afternoon the visitors paid homage at the Yasukuni and the Meiji Shrines. Later they worshipped at the Mosque in Yoyogi.

"The scenery along our way to the Metropolis was a wonder," said members of the party to newspapermen when they had settled down at the hotel.

"We were also struck by fine paddy-fields which we saw at every agricultural village we passed. We also saw from the window of the train the activity of factories which are forging ahead toward the increase of industrial production.

"We expect to stay in Japan for half a month. We hope to grasp the condition of Japan, leader of Greater East Asia during the interval."

### Japanese Way of Thinking

(Continued from Page 4)

ried. Both shared the same unworldly outlook on life and a tendency to shirk the affections and vexations of the common workaday world.

Nagaru's works may be broadly divided under the three heads: his study of Manyo poems, embodied in the volume "Manyo Nayose"; his work on the "pillow words," entitled "Makura-kotoba Shokumei Shu" (candlelight on some pillow words collected); thirdly, his own poems and miscellaneous writings in "Ruijin Sosui Shu" (dust and floatings collected).

By far the most important of his works was that on Manyo poems, which imperfect as it was, was brought to a completion by his successor, Keichu, who called this work by the at once very modest and the very famous name of "Manyo Daishoki" (work on Manyo poems by proxy). Keichu implies that it was the work undertaken by a delegated workman on behalf of a master craftsman. The Daishoki has long since been superseded, of course, but it clearly marks a monumental landmark in the long history of Manyo study, and a very important epoch in the progress of National Learning.

Next in importance was Nagaru's pioneer research in the field of "pillow words," which was brought to a high plane of perfection by a succession of subsequent scholars of whom Kamo Mabuchi was probably the greatest. Despite the taunting words often uttered by foreign students of Japanese literature on our "pillow words," they constitute the most indispensable and the most absorbing of studies in our ancient language. Without knowledge of them there can be no appreciation, even understanding, of classical writings, and many a typical "pillow" word is a sparkling gem of Yamato spirit.

That Nagaru has set the example of exploring these three essential fields of Japanese Learning, if he has not completed his task, is enough to secure for him a very honorable place in the history of National Learning, especially when he happened to be the earliest pioneer in the Kokugaku revival—of Yedo Period.

(End)

### Fuehrer's Headquarters

September 5

The defensive fighting in the southern and central sectors of the Eastern Front continued yesterday throughout the day. In the Donetz Basin west of Kharkov and near Ssevsk strong enemy attacks were repulsed in difficult fighting. In the course of repeated unsuccessful Soviet attempts at breaking through west of Kirov and southwest of Byeli the Soviets suffered particularly heavy losses.

In the Gulf of Finland, naval batteries on the coast of Tythers island sank one enemy minesweeper, severely damaging another unit of the Soviet naval formation. Light German naval forces yesterday downed four Soviet bombers.

Enemy formations on the Calabrian peninsula were only able to extend their bridgehead insignificantly. In the course of attacks against the enemy landing forces fast German bombers scored hits on enemy landing boats as well as one cruiser.

Enemy air raids against localities in the occupied western territories resulted in considerable losses among the civilian population. Altogether five enemy planes were shot down. Patrol vessels of the German navy last night sank four British motor-torpedoboats and damaged another one heavily.

### 50 SHIPS ANCHOR AT MALTA

**Include One U.S. Battleship, 3 Carriers, 16 Destroyers**

Domei

LISBON, September 6.—A gigantic anti-Axis convoy of approximately 50 vessels including warships arrived at Malta Island today, according to a report from Berlin.

The warships include one Texas-type battleship of 27,000 tons belonging to the United States Navy, three aircraft carriers, three cruisers and 16 destroyers, it is learned.


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TOKYO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1943


## Japan's Fighting Power

The results which are being attained at present in the production of key materials permit the utmost optimism. In the iron and steel industry for instance, the production of steel materials, steel ingot, and pig iron has consistently exceeded the original estimates, the actual output of these materials in the Japan Iron Manufacturing Company, the biggest iron works in this country amounting to 114, 103 and 104 per cent respectively of the Company's required production.

The state of national savings is equally encouraging. Savings to a total of ¥23,457,000,000, or 102 per cent of the projected total savings, were raised through the various national savings organizations in the fiscal year 1942-1943. Savings of 27,000,000,000 are projected for the current fiscal year. If the results for the first quarter from April to June, which show the encouraging figure of ¥7,904,000,000 are any criterion, this year's total savings will again surpass the goal set. It is obvious that these large sums of money, diverted from consumers' to producers' channels helping to increase production and to cover the cost of war, go a long way to enhance the country's fighting power.

Another vital factor in Japan's fighting power to which reference may be made, resides in the close economic relations now happily existing between Japan and the other countries of East Asia. Japan's intimate economic relations with Manchoukuo and China go back to the days before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Since the war started, Malai, the East Indies, the Philippines and Burma, now purged on Anglo-American influences, have become closely economically interlinked not only with Japan but with China and Manchoukuo also.

The rubber, tin, quinine, petroleum, rice and iron ore which were formerly imported from these Southern Regions in such large quantities by Britain, America and the Netherlands, now find their way freely into Japan, Manchoukuo and China. In exchange finished goods are being exported from Japan, while Japan's technical skill and capital are made available to permit the steady development of the resources in the South.

Economic relations between Japan and French Indo-China, which for some time past have steadily become closer and firmer, will be still further cemented by the new Japan-French Indo-China Economic Agreement signed on August 19. French Indo-China, whose annual exports of rice, maize and rubber before the war amounted to 1,500,000, 500,000 and 40,000 tons, respectively, will hereafter send her entire exportable surpluses of these invaluable products to Japan, Manchoukuo China and other countries of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. With Thailand too the economic ties are being similarly tightened. That country exported annually before the war 1,300,000 tons of rice, 40,000 tons of rubber, 89,000 tons of teak, 23,000 tons of tin and 4,000 tons of hides. These materials now find a ready market in Japan, Manchoukuo and China, which three countries have also become the chief importers of the petroleum of the East Indies and the rubber and tin of Malai. Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the East Indies was exporting annually some 4,000,000,000 liters of petroleum, while Malai's annual export of rubber and tin amounted to 480,000 and 48,000 tons respectively. Production of these essential materials has certainly not lessened under the stimulus of war and some indication of the amounts now available to the countries of the Co-Prosperity Sphere can be gleaned from these figures. These vast supplies of essential materials now available within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere are a far from negligible factor in the many contributory causes to Japan's economic strength. Through their rational utilization Japan's war capacity can be and is being increased without limit.

## The New Food Policy

The constructive plan for increased food production in Japan published by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is particularly worthy of attention in that it attaches the greatest importance to the improvement and cultivation of all available land and the transformation of hitherto waste tracts into arable areas.

That these far-seeing plans should have been drawn up at a time when there is no shortage of essential foodstuffs in the country shows a highly commendable foresight on the part of the Ministry concerned, as, when they are put into effect, Japan will be assured not only of her present self-sufficiency in staple foods, but of a margin of safety, no matter how protracted the war may be.

Although the ratio of Japan's population to arable land is the highest in the world yet the industry and agricultural skill of her farming population have enabled her to maintain self-sufficiency in foodstuffs. The continued maintenance of this satisfactory state of affairs under the most stringent conditions of total war is moreover by no means difficult of attainment.

Considerable tracts of waste land remain which can be reclaimed. Others permit of more intensive cultivation through better utilization, and if greater attention has not been directed towards these areas in formulating food plans in the past, it is because adequate supplies of essential agricultural products have been readily obtainable from the land as cultivated.

In the plans just drawn up by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry it is estimated that through more efficient utilization of the land the present rice production can be increased by 2,000,000 koku next year, which, with the planned increase of 1,500,000 koku in the barley and wheat crops in the following year, will ensure not only continuance of self-sufficiency on a stable basis, but a reserve surplus. It is, moreover, the general opinion that these official estimates are rather conservative than otherwise as, if the various methods proposed for fuller utilization of all available land are systematically carried out, it should not be difficult to obtain considerably higher yields of the three cereals than those envisaged in the plan.

Indeed, it is safe to say that of all the countries in the world now engaged in hostilities none is so favorably situated as Japan in regard to food supplies, as can be seen from the almost incredible fact that, although six years have passed since the outbreak of the China Affair, and twenty months since the Greater East Asia War broke out, Japan is still exporting foodstuffs to various points within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The Government's food policy has hitherto been primarily concerned with promoting increased yields of rice, this having been the staple food of the people of this country from time immemorial. Rice has, moreover, a particularly high caloric value and the Japanese people not unnaturally prefer it to all other grains. In wartime however, the increased production of other sources of carbohydrates such as potatoes and sweet potatoes, which can be raised more easily than rice, permitting the release of manpower for other purposes, while offering a more mixed diet to the people, is obviously advisable.

To this end, and in accordance with the plan for more efficient utilization of the land, the Government is, therefore, encouraging increased cultivation of tubers for which the soil of Japan is fortunately imminently suitable.

The transformation of waste land is already actively under way in many prefectures. In Fukushima, for instance, 380 chobu (930 acres) of land hitherto lying fallow is already being prepared for cultivation, while an extensive artificial lake some ten miles square, is being laid out to provide a reservoir for irrigating the reclaimed waste. This is but one of many similar projects.

Kindred problems such as the price policy, smooth distribution, landownership and others, having vital bearing on the question of food supplies are also receiving fullest consideration in connection with the present plan. Their satisfactory solution leaves no room for doubt as the entire nation is fully aware that increased production of staple foods is a vital factor in the successful prosecution of the war.

## A Year Ago Today

**September 7, 1942**

Speaking to the American people over the radio on the occasion of Labor Day, President Roosevelt in another of his "fireside chats" bluntly threatened that he will assume dictatorial powers if Congress "fails to act and act adequately" to stem inflation. Coupled with this threat was the open admission that the United States faces the greatest danger of inflation.

* * *

Italy's formal declaration of war against Brazil was published in the Official Gazette today. The declaration stated that the Italian Government officially has recognized Brazil as an enemy country effective August 22.

# BASIS FOR PERMANENT AMITY BETWEEN JAPAN, CHINA LAID

## Nanking Ready to Harness Resources and Increase Wartime Production for Prosecution of War

By RIKURO TAKAGI
(Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan)

**Rikuro Takagi, vice-president of the Chujitsu Jitsugyo Kabushiki Kaisha (Sino-Japanese Industrial Development Company), controls a set of business enterprises in Manchoukuo and in many parts of China. He is an expert on Chinese affairs, having first-hand information on current problems of that country.**

Since the beginning of the Meiji era, the need of realizing endurable Sino-Japanese understanding has remained the fundamental objective of the diplomacy of this country. The force of circumstances and constant third Power manipulations, however, compelled Japan to adopt a cautious course in pursuing its fixed China policy.

Today, on account of the Pacific war, the situation in East Asia has turned favorable to the early materialization of lasting Sino-Japanese harmony, irrespective of the non-compromising attitude of Chungking. The surrender of concessional and extraterritorial rights to the Nanking Government by Japan and friendly Powers and the return of the International Settlement of Shanghai have gone a long way to facilitate the further solidification of the Tokyo-Nanking unity of purpose, as well as to terminate alien intervention in the affairs of East Asia.

### Cooperation Urged Early

In the pre-Restoration period, several patriotic Japanese, including Shoin Yoshida and Nobuhiro Sato, pointing out the menace of Western penetration, suggested effective Sino-Japanese collaboration as a means to safeguard the security of East Asia. Noting the plight of China, in face of Western incursion, Japan became conscious that, without the actualization of Sino-Japanese good-neighborliness, it would be impossible to checkmate the growing peril of Occidental inroad. In view of this fact, Japan in the Meiji era formulated a policy of cultivating Sino-Japanese cordiality with as much vigor as possible.

The long-standing China policy of Japan took a definite, practical shape with the outbreak of the Manchurian incident. The Japanese Government, resenting the detrimental maneuvers of the Anglo-American nations, extended its fullest aid to the founding of the State of Manchoukuo, and thus it openly clarified that it would not agree to alien interference in purely Sino-Japanese matters. Britain and the United States, in order to put this country on the wrong side of international public opinion, made the League of Nations pass an unilateral judgment against Japan. In protest to such an undesirable move, Japan was obliged to sever its connection with the League of Nations.

Then, following the China affair, Britain and the United States executed a policy of keeping Japan and China on a perpetual state of disunity. Fortunately, the peace movement sponsored by Wang Ching-wei resulted in the formation of a reformed administration at Nanking with him as president. The organization of the new Nanking Government roused the irascibility of London and Washington, and prompt steps were taken by them to quarantine Japan politically, economically and militarily. Under these circumstances, the commencement of the current War of Greater East Asia became inevitable as an indispensable prerequisite to bring about durable Sino-Japanese harmony and liberate the southern countries from the grip of alien bondage.

### Foreign Influence Ousted

The brilliant war results hitherto obtained by Japan have caused the disappearance of outside domination from Greater East Asia, where a new evolution is taking place to sprout the growth of regional homogeneity. On the other hand, President Wang Ching-Wei, animated by a passionate desire of reconstructing China in cooperation with Japan, has given a new direction to the regeneration of the continent as a full-fledged sovereign nation.

Nanking's declaration of war on Britain and the United States discloses to what extent new China has resolved to march hand in hand with Japan. At the same time, the good faith of Japan is prominently revealed in the diverse economic and political measures it has adopted to assist China to regain its sovereignty in the true sense of the term. The renouncement of extraterritoriality and the rendition of concessions and the International Settlement of Shanghai, as well as the policy of gradually transfering enemy property to the control of the Nanking Government are certainly evidence enough of Japan's good intention toward China. It is more than obvious that the pledges given to China by Japan are being redeemed one after another in quick succession. It is undeniable that due to Japan's gesture China has now been able to annul those unequal treaties which have long hindered its legitimate advancement.

### To Strengthen Continent

That Japan's economic policy toward China is designed to strengthen the economic structure of the continent is apparent from the method it has instituted to withdraw the circulation of military scrip and stabilize national livelihood. Since April 1, Japan has suspended further issuance of military scrip in south and central China, the object being to help the Nanking Government in unifying its currency with Central Reserve Bank notes on the one hand and to cooperate with it in vitalizing the national economic power beneficial to the stability of the people's livelihood on the other.

Following the landing of Japanese Forces on the shores of Bias Bay in July, 1938, military scrip came into circulation in south China; whereas the same measure was executed in central China in November, 1937, when the Yanagawa corps landed on the shores of Hangchow Bay. In March this year, Japan granted a credit of ¥200,000,000 to Nanking, supplementing the credit of ¥100,000,000 accorded in July last year. This financial support has enabled Nanking to bolster its currency fabric. Besides, several joint economic enterprises have been undertaken to speed up the production of commodities and exploitation of natural resources.

The Anglo-American sympathy toward China is a superficial pose, and so it lacks sincerity. After the fall of Burma, the Anglo-American command gave its word of honor that the Burma Road would be reopened soon with a view to dispatching war supplies to Chungking. Up till now, however, it has not only failed to fulfil its solemn promise, but both London and Washington have expressed their inability to send sufficient quantities of war materials to General Chiang Kai-shek. This shows how far Britain and the United States are sincere toward Chungking. Dr. T.V. Soong, Foreign Minister of Chungking, and Madame Chiang Kai-shek, who personally went to Washington to represent the case of Chungking, have exhausted themselves in appealing to America for increased aids.

### Can't Aid Chungking

Even at the last Washington conference no concrete decision was reached concerning the question of aiding Chungking. Britain and America are more interested in espousing their own cause than that of Chungking. If General Chiang Kai-shek is still hoping that Britain and America would come to his positive rescue ultimately, it must be said that he is not facing the truth squarely. The Anglo-American nations are not waging war for the benefit of Chungking; they are prosecuting hostilities for their benefit only.

Being practically cut off from the zone of Anglo-American influence, Chungking has been placed in a critical position to replenish its resistance capacity. The meager war materials that are filtering through are too inadequate to its war purpose. That is why Chungking leaders are severely criticizing London and Washington for attaching lesser importance to the East Asiatic front, and are not hesitating to question the veracity of the Anglo-American non possumus. It is their fixed desire that the Anglo-American command should open hostilities against Japan by utilizing the strategic areas of unoccupied China.

As a first step toward that direction, they demand that more warplanes must be dispatched to Chungking, and that the qualitative and quantitative strength of the American air force now stationed in unoccupied China must be increased substantially, so that Japanese positions on the continent, as well as the mainland of Japan could be raided. Though London and Washington are quite in agreement with Chungking on these two points, they are admitting the difficulties in carrying out such steps, especially in view of the supremacy of Japan.

### Survey of Relations

A general survey of the Sino-Japanese relations from the Meiji era to the inauguration of the new Nanking Government eloquently indicates the manner in which they have progressed. Up to the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-5, China regarded Japan as a sort of inferior nation. Then, following Japan's victory in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5, China became very much interested in this country, and cordial relations were established which lasted

(Continued on Page 3)

# JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

## Shimokobe Nagaru

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

### Part III

Nagaru, when young, had an ambition to shine in the world, at least when he left his obscure home in Yamato province and came to the great rich city of Osaka, then awaking to a new sense of culture. So we may surmize from his early poems. Soon he was disillusioned and "forsook the world." Why? We do not know for certain. He was not a Buddhist as Keichu was. But as a Confucian scholar which he certainly was, he must have tasted something of the same gloomy experience which had fallen to the ancient sage.

In Osaka he had found few real good scholars such as he had hoped to meet. He was therefore thrown upon his own resources and continued his favorite studies by teaching himself. He was not understood or appreciated. Those only he saw best thriving who were shams and charlatans till he decided it was not worth his candle to court the favors of the world, and became a recluse, lonely, but independent and proud.

Such apparently was the view of Keiko, author of the "Lives of Eccentrics," already referred to who, himself disgruntled with the ways of the world, wreaked a kind of vicarious vengeance by dedicating his literary ability to the adoration of "eccentrics" who had spirit and merit and were on that account cold shouldered by the world.

### Was He Lazy?

The writer, however, cannot altogether endorse such thought. Nagaru, it seems to me, was so devoted a student of Classical Learning that he had little lust for anything else. The joy of his pursuit was so preponderantly great that the common pleasures and allurements of life had no weight with him. Classical Learning was to him the discovery of a new world peopled by wise good men of antiquity whose mode of life struck him as being far more natural, beautiful and free than that of his contemporaries; each new word or phrase he had excavated from the classical mines, long disused, was to him a fresh picture illustrating the thoughts and manners of these wondrous people. He forgot to marry; or no women cared for a man so strangely preoccupied. Neither worldly advantages nor blandishments of men of wealth had any glamor for him. What looked like his hatred of the world was only his constant absorption in his studies. His seeming rudeness but shyness or ignorance of common etiquette.

As to his chronic laziness which everywhere dogged his name, it may be explained by some constitutional disease to which a man of his age and sedentary habits is subject. He was probably in his later years liable to fits of apoplexy to which it is presumed he finally succumbed.

### Sworn Friends

Thus analyzed, his life and character will cease to be so abnormally queer as it may seem at first, and now there remains his work to be considered. This may best be done in conjunction with that of Keichu who was his greatest successor, or his only worthy successor who had not only improved upon what he had done but completed what he had begun but left unfinished. It is universally conceded that Nagaru's chief mission in life was to impress and inspire Keichu and in some degree guide his studies for without his stimulating example and unconscious tuition Keichu could not have accomplished all that he had.

There is a difference of 16 years between the two; Keichu was 17 years when he first fell under the charm of Nagaru's poems, and resolved to emulate their power and beauty, and from that time dated a friendship and a comradeship in learning which lasted till death departed them. Many poems are found in the collections of the two men which were exchanged between them as letters are between intimate friends, and one of the most famous Keichu sent to Nagaru reads:

"Ware o shiru hito wa kimi nomi
o shiru
"Hito mo amata wa araji tozo
o-mo-o."

You are the only man who knows me, neither are those who know you very many—I fancy.) That is, "I am the only man who knows you."

### Contrast in Character

Their friendship was bound with an exquisite tie of sentiment which owed as much to the contrast between them as to their community of tastes. Keichu was priest and Nagaru layman, the one was orthodox Buddhist and the other Confucian scholar; a gap of 16 years separated them. But these disparities served to enhance rather than obstruct the perfect understanding between them; they deepened their common devotion to the same object—classical learning and love of ancient poetry. Both were unmar-

(Continued on Page 3)

# UNSCRUPULOUS MACHINATIONS OF BRITISHERS IN CHINA BARED

## Britain's Merciless Spoliation of Continent Began With Opium War of 1842

By DR. SHUMEI OKAWA

To European traders in the 17th century, the most profitable articles of trade in China were silk and tea. Europe was supplied with these articles through Central Asia even before the water route to India was discovered. The Portuguese were the first to monopolize the trade of these articles by the sea route.

Under the region of Charles I early in the 17th century, a body of English traders sought to open foreign trade with China and obtained license from the king for this purpose. They sent a small fleet of warships to China, which arrived at Macao in 1635. However, the portugese traders at Macao, who considered themselves pioneers in the opening of China trade, resented the arrival of English competitors at the island and made all possible efforts to impede their path until the latter left for Canton.

When the British fleet arrived at the mouth of the Canton River, the Chinese army suddenly fired upon it from the Humen fortress. The commander of the British fleet immediately accepted the challenge by bombarding and capturing the fortress. As the result of this conflict, China was forced to trade with Britain, a special place for transaction being designated outside the walled city.

### Used Canton as Center

Since that time Britain carried on its trade with China, with Canton as the center of activity, and with this city as their commercial base, the British built up their commercial interest until they outrivalled all the traders of other nations. As most of the traders of other nations depended upon British ships to ship their cargo to Europe, London, naturally became the central market of Chinese articles in Europe.

British merchants in China shipped a considerable amount of silk and tea to their country for which they paid an enormous sum of money. China had been a country of self-sufficiency and did not care to import any European articles except silver. But Britain could not afford to export its silver forever to China without selling some commodities to the latter. The British merchants, in their search for something which would replace silver exports to China, finally hit upon a plan of selling opium to the Chinese.

Up to the middle of the 18th century, opium was produced chiefly in Persia and exported to China from that country. Drug addicts, in those days, were few in number but a penchant for opium smoking was not absent. Taking advantage of the situation, the British traders began to cultivate poppies in India and started the opium traffic to China.

The Chinese demand for this article began to increase by leaps and bounds. The situation foreboded ill for China for not only were her people becoming a physical wreck but the balance of trade began to run in favor of Britain. Such a trend was bound to precipitate a financial crisis in China, increase the price of silver against copper, on the one hand, and decrease tax revenue, on the other.

### Prohibited Opium Import

In the face of this situation, China prohibited the import of this drug in 1796 and in 1815 prohibited her people from smoking opium. In 1815, the opium imported into China by British merchants totaled 1,000 cases. In 1822, Yuan Yuan, governor of Kwangtung and Kwanghsi, took drastic steps such as the prohibition of the transaction of opium, but the amount of drug imported in that year reached no less than 10,000 cases. The Chinese Government repeatedly issued the same ordinance every year in its anxiety to keep the people away from this vice, but the number of opium smokers continued to increase. The wise Chinese authorities, as a last step, finally imposed a high duty on opium. This led to smuggling. In the meantime, the vice had spread even among high Chinese officials and it became well high beyond the control of the Chinese Government.

### Suppressed Opium Trade

The Chinese Government, seriously concerned over the growing popularity of opium smoking, adopted the policy of suppressing the opium trade by appealing, if necessary, even to force of arm. In order to carry out this policy, the Chinese Government appointed Lin Tse-hsu as cabinet member and dispatched him to Canton.

Lin was a man of courage and a passionate patriot. Upon arriving at Canton, he insisted that the opium owned by foreign traders were contraband and therefore must be surrendered to the Chinese authorities. He seized about 20,000 cases of drug on this ground and set them afire. At this moment, a Chinese was murdered by a British sailor. Lin demanded the British authorities to deliver the murderer, but the latter positively refused to accede. So insolent was their attitude that he finally sent them an ultimatum, demanding that the criminal be turned over to him within a certain time or he would attack the British commercial area outside the Canton walled city. The situation became so tense that foreign traders in the British commercial town sought refuge in Macao, but the British remained and accepted the Chinese challenge.

The clash between the Chinese and British forces took place in the neighborhood of Kwangchow, the latter firing upon the Chinese fleet. As the British army and navy had their bases of operation in India and were better trained, they were able to rout their enemy without serious difficulty, capture the Choushan archipelago, Hongkong, Ningpo, Shanghai, Wusung, etc. The British fleet then penetrated the River Yangtze, interrupting the communication between north and central China. As this British advance threatened the position of Nanking, the Chinese Government was eventually forced to come to terms with Britain.

### Nanking Treaty Forced

As the result of this conflict, China was forced to sign the Nanking peace treaty on August 29, 1842, the first unilateral treaty imposed upon China, which remained in force until recently. According to the stipulations of this treaty and the supplementary treaty which was signed in 1847, Britain acquired Hongkong. With this island as its base of operation, it worked actively for the conquest of East Asia for a century until Japan captured it last year. In addition to this, Britain forced China to open Amoy, Fukien, Ningpo and Shanghai as foreign trade ports. China was also forced to abolish all the restrictions for using these ports in its intercourse with foreign countries, and to adjust its custom duties in keeping with the stipulations of the treaty. Thus the treaty laid the foundations for the establishment of extraterritoriality for foreign residents in China.

The Opium War of 1842 was the most cruel blow dealt China. The damage she suffered has been of far-reaching consequence. As the result of the disastrous defeat, the Ching dynasty lost its prestige which it never regained. As the five ports were opened for free foreign trade, thousands upon thousands of foreign ships began to frequent these ports, with the result that the Chinese market was flooded with cheap machine-made products from Britain and the United States. It was inevitable that China's handicraft industry should collapse under such circumstances.

On the other hand, the consumption of opium vastly increased, causing no small outflow of precious metal from the country. In addition to this, the reckless competition among foreign traders had a destructive effect upon Chinese industry.

The War precipitated a general disintegration of China's financial, moral and political systems which were prostrated under Western influence. The construction of irrigation and dyke was totally neglected with the result that farmers suffered greatly in time of drought and flood. Brigands ran amuck and the people were constantly harassed by disturbances in all parts of the country. The greatest disturbance of the kind was the Taiping Rebellion, which continued for 64 years beginning in 1850. Taking advantage of this situation, the Western nations, particularly Britain, entrenched themselves more deeply in China.

### Would Have Divided China

If Japan did not adhere to its policy for the preservation of China's territorial integrity, the Western nations, which swept down upon East Asia after they had partitioned Africa, would surely have divided China up among themselves and Britain would have had a lion's share.

With its powerful military strength, Japan prevented China from being partitioned by the Western Powers. The British entrenched themselves economically in the basins of the River Yantze, the most important artery in China, more deeply than any other nation in the world. When Japan tried to make an economic advance to the basins of the river, the British made all possible efforts to frustrate it.

One of the examples of this British obstructionist policy against Japan occurred in 1903, a year after the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. In that year, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha bought the shipping interest from a certain Englishman who had been operating the shipping industry on the River Yantgze about 30 years, at several million yen. Seeing this, the Britishers living at various port cities along the coasts of Shanghai and Hankow adopted a resolution, prohibiting the N.Y.K. vessels from mooring in the area used for the purpose by the former British vessels. This practi-

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Build a New Order Of Justice and Freedom

# Nippon Times
## Evening

Victory for Japan Is Victory for East Asia

No. 15,967 TOKYO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1943 Price 8 Sen

## In News Spotlight

### Japan Is One Step Before Victory; Enemy's Material Power Useless

#### Lieutenant-Colonel Akiyama Exhorts Nation To Swamp Foe by Greater Show of Fighting Spirit; Grim Battle Ahead but Nippon Will Win

Lieut.-Colonel Akiyama

Following the Imperial Headquarters announcement at 7:30 p.m. yesterday on the heavy losses inflicted on enemy forces landing at Hopoi in New Guinea, Lieutenant-Colonel Kunio Akiyama, a staff member of the Army Press Section of Imperial Headquarters, delivered an address over the radio titled, "Time for Display of Japanese Spirit," in which he revealed the present war situation on the Southwest Pacific front.

Declaring that ultimate victory was near at hand, Lieutenant-Colonel Akiyama urged the nation to fully display the true worth of the Japanese spirit in tiding over the interim difficulties.

His message, as reported by the Yomiuri-Hochi, follows in gist:

**Bares Enemy Tactics**

"On September 4 American forces again landed at Hopoi, New Guinea. Hopoi is situated to the rear of Lae, where our base is located. The enemy, even when they landed on Rendova and attacked Munda, landed on Vella Lavella Island as a preparatory step instead of on Kulambangra. In the North, too, they surged upon Attu in the rear instead of on Kiska. Of late, the enemy seems to have employed round-about tactics. I think this should not be made light of.

"The fronts in New Guinea and the Solomons group may be only partial from the standpoint of the general war situation. Why then is this sectional fighting so difficult? Because the enemy, since our strategical deployment from Buna, Guadalcanal, mobilized their huge production power and concentrated their armed power upon this single spot. By means of piercing this point, they aimed to disturb our entire front lines.

"Then, why are our operations in the Solomons and New Guinea disadvantageous? First, as these areas are far from Japan Proper delivery of supplies is difficult. We have transports, of course, but the enemy have many air bases in Australia and nearby islands. Our transports, however, advance where such is considered impossible and our men on land are fighting numerically superior enemy forces. It is because of the fact that supplies are difficult to deliver, that our loyal and brave officers and men are receiving showers of enemy bullets day and night incessantly. It is an indisputable fact that in present engagements abundance of material is a very great fighting power. We Japanese are stronger in fighting power than in material; that is the Japanese spirit.

"In days gone by, the Mongolians sent huge forces against Japan, but at that time did we have such huge ships as the enemy possessed? Or did we possess flint-headed arrows? No, and yet we met their attack and endured the onslaught. Also, at the outset of the Russo-Japanese War, our artillery corps with their positions on the southern bank of the River Yalu, daringly crossed the river when they found that the enemy's gun-range was short and won the initial victory. Thus, our forefathers have guided the national destiny of the country to the present status.

**Japanese Spirit Peerless**

"They won because they possessed spiritual power, that is, Japanese spirit, not material power. When spiritual power combines with material power, actual strength is increased. In material power, too, we have the Southern Regions and the Continent and development is going on at full speed.

"For instance, look at the map. Imperial troops have advanced to the borders of India, the lifeline of Britain, and our soldiers are standing at the very gate of Australia, the so-called second America. Once our forces step into the territory, our victory wil become absolute. For this purpose, we require a long period of preparation and whatever sufferings it may bring about, we must bear them bravely until the time of the big offensive.

"To be more concrete, if we could produce Southern rice, which we are bringing here in our own country, we could transport to our homeland an amount of bauxite enough to produce 7,000 heavy bombers. If farmers and citizens make added efforts this plan will be realized.

"Now is the time to give full play to the Japanese spirit: Don't forget that we are one step before the goal of victory. Now is the time when we must display the Japanese spirit to the full for preparations necessary to make that one step forward."

## Press Comments

**Tuesday, September 7**

**MAINICHI—Soviets Pay the Bill**

**TOKYO SHIMBUN—Anglo-U.S. Political Tactics**

### Soviets Pay the Bill

MAINICHI—The advance of the Red Army from the coast of the Azov Sea to the south and to Smolensk to the north has been irresistible, and throughout this section the line of confrontation between the Soviets and Germans is gradually shifting westward. The situation, however, should not be judged from indications on the map, for the Red Army is suffering no little damage in the course of its counter-offensive.

According to a German communique, in the space of two months since July 5 during which time the summer campaign was at its height on the Orel-Kursk-Bielgorod line, the Red Army lost 1,800,000 killed, wounded or taken prisoner and more than 16,000 tanks and 6,000 guns. What the Soviets lost in actual fighting within these two months alone are 150 per cent of the damage the United States and Britain together suffered on all fronts since the commencement of hostilities.

Soviet sacrifices have been tremendous. In the past two years or so they have lost tens of millions of men, combatants and non-combatants, great resources-bearing areas and great industrial centers. The hurt that the Soviets have received is no ordinary one. From another angle, it is amazing how they are still carrying on with a still formidable fighting strength despite the appalling damage. On the other hand, it is a paradox that the very fact that the Soviets had accumulated so much fighting strength has caused them much unhappiness. This is because they chose for their collaborators such "tough customers" as the United States and Britain. These two countries have made full use of Soviet fighting strength. Even now the Soviets have 200 crack divisions assigned to the sector south of Kharkov against the Germans. Watching this situation, the United States and Britain apparently think that they can still make use of the Soviets.

Let us not discuss here whether the United States and Britain actually have or have not the resources sufficient to form a second front on the European Continent. The fact that for two years they have failed to comply with the Soviet demand even while continuing the war at the sacrifice of the Soviet Union can only point to one thing: they have no such intention and they never had. Their underlying motive is now clear.

Probably it was the Soviet Union rather than Germany or Italy which watched with the deepest interest what they would do after the end of the Sicilian campaign. Already by then the Soviets had defined the nature of the second front they demanded. Their demand was that anti-Axis forces sufficient to divert 60 divisions of Germans and 20 divisions of allied forces from the Soviet front be landed on the European

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# NAVY AIR UNITS HIT HOPOI FOE IN NEW ATTACK

## Transport, Landing Barge Sunk--Enemy Lands Near Lae

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC, September 7.—Early on the morning of September 5, Imperial Navy Air Forces in a large formation of bomber and fighter planes made a surprise attack on the enemy landing place at Hopoi, New Guinea, and finding two 2,000-ton type transports and two specially large landing barges, immediately bombed them, sinking one transport and one landing barge. All our planes safely returned to their base.

**Land Near Lae**

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 6.—Anti-Axis forces under the direct command of General Douglas MacArthur landed at a point between Lae and Finsch Haven, New Guinea, on the morning of August 4, following bombardment and bombing, the anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific announced on Sunday, according to information from Melbourne.

# P.I. SEEN BUSY ON NEW SET-UP

## Work on Constitution Being Pushed Rapidly; New Committee Born

Domei

MANILA, September 6.—The special two-day general assembly to act on the ratification of the constitution for the new government of the Philippines met at 10 a.m. today at the former Senate Session Hall of the legislative building.

Following the entrance of officials of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence, the assembly got underway with Benigno S. Aquino, Director General of the Kalibapi, acting as presiding officer.

A short ceremony followed, after which a roll call was taken. All representatives, including those from the 46 provinces, and eight city chapters of the Kalibapi were present.

Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Executive Commission, in his capacity as President of the Kalibapi, delivered the main address after which the report of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence was presented to the assembly.

Before adjourning the morning session, a committee on resolutions was appointed. The committee headed by Camillo Osias, assistant director-general of the Kalibapi, includes Leon Guinto representing Manila; Datu Ugaringan Piang, Moslem member, representing Mindanao; Joses Leizon, representing the Visayan Islands; Leon Valencia representing Luzon. The newly appointed committee will meet this afternoon.

**Mass Rally Planned**

Domei

MANILA, September 6.—The second day session of the two-day special General Assembly to ratify the constitution for the new government of the Philippines will be resumed today at 10 a.m. in the former Senate Chamber of the legislative Building.

The session will be presided over by Benigno S. Aquino, Director-General of the Kalibapi. Following adjournment of the two-day special General Assembly a huge mass rally will take place in front of the Legislative Building. Meanwhile, it is

(Continued on Page 2)

### U.S. Head for 2nd Front

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 6.—Europe with England as the base of In the event of an anti-Axis attack on Europe with England as the base of operations, General George Marshall, Chief-of-Staff of the United States Army, is expected to be appointed Supreme Commander of the campaign, the Evening Star reported as information obtained from high authorities, according to Washington reports.

**SCENE OF BITTER FIGHT** Shown above is a map of New Guinea with the center of the present struggle, Hopoi, where American troops recently made a landing. Finsch Haven mentioned in the enemy report is located on the east coast peninsula, a little northeast of Lae.

### *Judge Sebastian's Pen Used for Signing P.I. Constitution; Owner Is Proud of It*

Domei

MANILA, September 5.—One of the proudest persons at the Headquarters of the Philippines Independence Preparatory Committee yesterday, was Judge Proceso Sebastian, Secretary of the committee, for his pen was used by members of the P.C.P.I. in signing the constitution.

All smiles, and lovingly fondling his pen, Judge Sebastian told happy visitors: "This pen has been with me for 18 years and after taking part in the historic signing, it deserves retirement with highest honors".

The historic pen was presented to Judge Sebastian in 1925 by his wife on the occasion of his election as Governor of Cagayan Province.

Mrs. Sebastian beamed and said: "It is wonderful. I bought this pen when we were under the American rule and never dreamed that we would ever become independent".

# METROPOLIS TO HOLD ITS FIRST ELECTION

## 303 Will Contest For 100 Seats on Sept. 13

The first election of representatives to the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly will be held on September 13, and 303 candidates will contest for the 100 seats in the Assembly, it was revealed yesterday when the registration of candidates was closed.

Of the 303 contestants, 32 are former members of the Tokyo Prefectural Assembly, 74 former members of the Tokyo Municipal Assembly, 54 former members of the Prefectural and Municipal Assemblies, 4 ex-members of the Prefectural Assembly, 8 ex-members of the Municipal Assembly, 4 ex-members of the Prefectural and Municipal Assemblies, and 127 new candidates. Thus, of the candidates, those who have formerly served either in the Prefectural or Municipal Assembly or both number 176, or 58 per cent as against the new men numbering 127 or 42 per cent.

Of the 41 election districts in the Metropolis, the district of Nishitamagori will not go to the polls as Mitsujiro Iwanami is the only candidate registered for the one representative to be elected from the constituency.

### Stalin Sees Greek Bishops

Domei

MOSCOW, September 5.—Premier Josef Stalin conferred yesterday with Greek Catholic Bishops of Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev, according to Soviet newspapers.

At the conference, Premier Stalin said that the Government had no objection to the opening of a conference of bishops for electing Patriarchates.

This attitude of the Soviet Government toward Greek Catholic Bishops is regarded as another indication of the abrupt change in its policy toward religious belief since the outbreak of the German-Soviet War.

### De Lemoine Going Home

Argentine Consul General Juan B. de Lemoine, who has served many years in Kobe, has been authorized by his Government to return home. Carlos R. Santillan has assumed duties as Acting Consul General.

# BURMA'S DRAFT BUDGET TO BE APPROVED SOON

## Formal Passing by Privy Council Due

Domei

RANGOON, September 6.—Burma's draft budget covering the period between August 1 this year to the end of March next year will be completed and approved formally by the Privy Council within the next few days.

Expenditures will amount to Rupees 178,107,000 while prospective revenue is estimated at Rupees 40,342,000. The deficit of 137,765,000 will be met by loans from the Burma branch of the Southern Development Bank.

The loan to the Burmese Government is being made by the bank without collateral security. Among expenditures for the current fiscal year Rupees 58,680,000 is earmarked for Government purchase of rice.

Chief items of the budget comprise expenses for national defense, police, judicial needs, education, sanitation and public works.

Chief items of revenue consist of land tax income from forestry and consumption tax followed by income tax and customs duty.

In contrast to the main sources of revenue which consisted of customs duty, land tax and income tax under British rule, the present revenue estimate indicates the changes that have been affected in Burma's economy.

Formerly, both expenditure and revenue in Burma ranged between Rupees 120,000,000 and 130,000,000, but in 1941 both expenditure and revenue increased to Rupees 180,000,000, which further jumped to Rupees 200,000,000 last year.

### Churchill Gets Doctorate

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 6.—British Prime Minister Churchill, accompanied by Mrs. Churchill and a daughter, visited Harvard University today, and received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, according to New York reports.

At the ceremony, Churchill spoke for 26 minutes, emphasizing the unity and cooperation of the peoples of Britain and the United States, but he did not say a word about the Soviet Union.

# Cherished Self-Rule Given To Java in Decree Issued By Nippon Administration

## Promise of Prime Minister Tojo Fulfilled With Central, Regional Councils Set Up--Participation of Japanese Being Banned

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 6.—The centuries-old dream of all Indonesians was realized today when the Japanese Military Administration officially announced the establishment of the Central and Regional Councils, both administrative organs, in which the native people will participate.

The establishment of the councils was revealed in the decree promulgated by the Japanese Military Administration yesterday.

It is recalled that the establishment of these administrative organs, is a result of the promise given by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo last June, when he clarified his intention of allowing the native inhabitants of Java to participate in administrative activities.

**Details Are Announced**

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 5.—Structures of the various new administrative institutions which will shortly be inaugurated in Java to give extensive opportunities of participation in government to the native population were announced in detail by the Japanese Military Administration today.

These governmental offices include the Central Administrative Council as well as local councils for provinces and special municipalities.

The Central Administrative Council will be directly attached to the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces. As to its functions, it will submit proposals to, and respond to questions by the Supreme Commander respecting administrative affairs. Out of the 43 members of the Council, 23 are to be appointed by the Supreme Commander, two to be recommended by the Sultans and the rest to be elected, one each, by the respective councils of provinces and special municipalities.

The provincial and municipal councils will assume functions similar to those of the Central Administrative Council, respecting local administrative affairs. The members of the respective councils will number around 12, some of whom will be appointed by the provincial governors and mayors of special municipalities and others elected in accordance with the regulations enforced by the Military Administration.

Besides, there has been promulgated a system of advisers to the respective departments of the Office of Military Administration. The advisers will be appointed by the Director-General of the Military Administration and participate in administrative affairs under the directors of the respective departments to which they are attached.

**No Japanese Allowed**

The new administrative set-up, it is to be noted, is fundamentally different from the deceptive system of representatives which the now defunct Government-General of the Dutch East Indies contrived and used to employ for its colonial administration. This is proved by the fact that no Japanese will be admitted to these new institutions except to the secretariat-general of the Central Administrative Council. Moreover, civil officers are excluded from these offices so that the true voice of the masses may be freely submitted without hindrance and reflected effectively in the enforcement of the Military Administration.

It is further learned that the sessions of the provincial and municipal councils will be conducted, not in accordance with formal proceedings but in the form of congenial conferences so that the wishes of the native population may be expressed freely to the authorities and the intentions of the Administration easily understood by the masses. This characteristic machinery concretely shows that the new administration is designed so that the native population can be helped and at the same time serve the Military Administration.

In connection with the promulgation of the new administrative organs, the local authorities issued the following statement:

"The new set-ups or increased participation of the native population in government as promulgated by the Japanese Forces are different, substantially as well as formally, from the administrative organs of the former Dutch Government. The Imperial Forces, desirous of having the

(Continued on Page 2)

### Solitary Detention For Mahatma Gandhi Planned by British

Domei

**LISBON, September 6.—The Indian people are considerably worried over the state of health of Mahatma Gandhi which has reportedly deteriorated, it is learned from New Delhi. The British authorities are said to be keeping the Mahatma in close custody and to have taken steps to make impossible any contact with the outside world. It is also learned that the British-Indian Government has temporarily planned to remove Gandhi to a more distant, solitary place of confinement.**

# KODAMA SURE OF JAVA'S AID

## Military Adviser Feels Confident Indonesians Will Help to Win War

Count Hideo Kodama, adviser to the Military Administration in Java, expresses absolute confidence in the development and elevation of the whole of Greater East Asia as the political structure of the sphere takes concrete form. He gives his impressions of the participation in administration of the Indonesians from what he has observed during his stay of six months in the territory.

Fortified with his rich experience in politics outside of Japan as the former Governor of Kwantung Province and ex-Minister of Overseas Affairs, Count Kodama has been very active on the foremost line of political reconstruction of the Southern Regions since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia with his appointment as adviser to the Military Administration. Following the occupation of Java by the Imperial Forces, Count Kodama arrived in the region in April and had remained there until September.

**Kodama's Statement**

The following is the statement of the Count:

"Immediately after the outbreak of the war, Prime Minister Tojo explained in his Diet address what Japan's policies were with regard to the political structure of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. He had declared then that Burma and the Philippines would be granted independence. Then again on June 16 of this year, the Prime Minister further stated that, under the policy of granting gradual political participation to the native inhabitants in accordance with the status of various peoples, Java would be permitted to take part in administration at the earliest possible date. It was indeed a very timely statement, for through this it would seem that the political structure, unifying the entire Co-Prosperity Sphere, has seen the completion of its first stages.

"During the days of the Dutch rule, political leaders of the Indonesian people had persistently struggled to gain their political rights from the Dutch Government. Just before the outbreak of the war, realizing that ominous war clouds were gathering fast, the Dutch Government had declared through their

(Continued on Page 2)

### Enemy Loses Heavily In Raid on Germany

Domei

BERLIN, September 6.—The anti-Axis air forces, in their raid on Mannheim and Ludwigshaven, last night, lost at least 27 four-engined heavy bomber planes, German military authorities announced today.

**Admits 35 Planes Lost**

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 6.—The British Air Ministry announced today that last night anti-Axis air units in a powerful formation bombed Mannheim and Ludwigshaven, chemical and war industry centers in Southern Germany, and lost 34 bomber planes and one fighter, according to London reports.

## WAR FLASH

### Soviet Landing Repulsed

Domei

**BERLIN, September 6.—A powerful Soviet naval unit attempted to land on the east coast of Luga Bay, on the Gulf of Finland, early this morning, but was forced to withdraw after suffering heavy losses due to counter-attack by German forces, according to military authorities here.**

### Down in Switzerland

Domei

**ZURICH, September 6.—Four "Flying Fortresses" made forced landings in Swiss territory today. Another fell into Lake Constance, Swiss military authorities announced today.**

### Foe's Disregard of Rights Of Sweden Ires Germans

Domei

BERLIN, September 6.—Pointing out that formations of 300 American and British planes flew over Swedish territory on their way to and from Germany in one of the recent anti-Axis bombing raids on Berlin, Reich political circles are raising severe criticisms against the unscrupulous attitude of the anti-Axis forces toward the interests of other countries.

Meanwhile, German Foreign Office authorities expressed the following opinion in connection with the same issue:

"In connection with the violation of Swedish territory by American and British air forces, we recall the fact that the majority of the Swedish newspapers have repeatedly reproached Germany in regard to cases of forced landing of German passenger planes in Swedish territory, the suspension of traffic and transportation services between Germany and Sweden and the attitude against Swedish fishing boats which was against international law.

"Suppose Reich planes violated Swedish neutrality for the purpose of attacking British convoys, Swedish journals would express vehement indignation. Therefore, we cannot but pay special attention to what reaction the Swedish papers will show to the recent violation of Swedish neutrality by American and British planes."

### Eastern U.S. Hit Hard By Ravages of Drought

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 6.—The central and eastern sections of the United States seem to have suffered heavily from the summer drought which followed the excessive spring rains, according to New York reports. The weekly magazine Time in a recent issue gives the extent of the drought damages as follows:

In Maryland, 37 per cent of the cereal and 50 per cent of the vegetable crops have been effected by the drought.

Heavy damages have been inflicted on potato crops in Virginia.

The grain harvest in Oklahoma will only come up to 57 per cent of the average year. Peanut crops have failed and it is estimated that the wheat harvest will be below that of the average year.

Many farmers in Oklahoma, due to the complete failure of their crops, have to seek jobs in North Dakota.

# OUTLOOK BLACK FOR NEW PARLEY

## Anti-Axis Will Not Reach Accord Thru Meet, States Zurich

Wishful observations have begun to be circulated in connection with the coming conference of the foreign ministers of Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union, and those from Anglo-American sources clamorously declare that the same parley has a possibility of developing into a tripartite talks among Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin. The general opinion in Zurich, however, is that even if the three leaders' conference may materialize, not much results can be hoped for, according to a dispatch to the Mainichi from the Swiss city.

The Soviet side does not regard the South Italian campaign of the anti-Axis side as the second front and is demanding the development of a full-fledged second front. The Soviet authorities attach a certain political reservation to this second-front demand.

In coping with this situation, the Anglo-American side, as may be seen from Churchill's Quebec broadcast, considering that politics and strategy are inseparable, is desiring to strike a political bargain with the Soviets before giving concession to the Soviet Union.

What is noteworthy in this connection is that Britain's attitude toward the Soviet Union has stiffened more. According to a Tass report from London, the Anglo-American post-war plan based on idealism has gradually disappeared to be replaced by one in which a strong desire to defend the traditional interests of the British Empire is expressed. In other words, it is stated that the policy of balance of power which ruled British diplomacy of the 18th and 19th centuries has again reared its head.

For instance, the Daily Mail under date of July 31 has the following editorial:

"The objective of the present war for Britain is to seek to establish the security of Britain as in the previous war. Britain's security can be defended only when Europe is freed from domination by one country. And Britain's concern for balance of power is directed not only at West Europe but East Europe as well, because the independence of the various countries in Southeastern Europe is necessary for the safety of the East Mediterranean so far as Britain is concerned."

Of course, even in Britain, a certain section is demanding a policy to unify Europe in denial of the policy of balance of power, but the fact that such a view as advocated by the Daily Mail has made its appearance is illustrative of the basic difficulties lying in the path of the Anglo-American-Soviet parley.

## Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

Continent. The United States and Britain gave no heed but forthwith continued operations against Italy. As the Soviet organ "War and the Working Classes" says, the United States and Britain are conducting the war in Europe for their own convenience and have no thought of cooperating with the Soviets.

Thus the Soviet Union will receive scanty reward for the tremendous sacrifices she has made for their sakes. If after every use has been made of her fighting strength she should collapse, nothing could please them more. If we delve a little deeper into their dark minds we find that they consider Germany their European Enemy No. 1 and the Soviet Union Enemy No. 2. While they are relying on Soviet fighting strength to overthrow Germany they are praying that the great national strength of the Soviets would be consumed in the struggle with the Germans so that the Soviet Union would no longer loom before them as a menace. The Kremlin cannot be oblivious to such an obvious motive. Unless they liquidate their sordid relationship with the United States and Britain, they would leave a lasting source of regret.

### Anglo-U.S. Political Tactics

TOKYO SHIMBUN.—Accompanying their landing operations in Italy, the anti-Axis nations have begun terrific political maneuvers in both Axis and neutral countries to disturb their home fronts.

First they are working on Italy. Seeing that their initial move following the political change there was a blunder, they have adopted another line of strategy to lower the fighting spirit of the Italians. The primary aim is, of course, the alienation of Italy from Germany. The United States and Britain are using every conceivable method to impress the Italian people with the idea that the villain of the piece is Germany.

When they find that their tricks and cajolery have failed, they resort to threats. The recent British attitude toward Spain is just that. Spain is an independent nation but that does not bother the British. They are presenting demands which no self-respecting, independent nation can entertain for a moment. What they are urging on Spain is outright interference in her own administration in disregard of her national honor or prestige. They are making similar demands on Portugal.

In such maneuvers Britain is much craftier than the United States. The British idea is to drag neutral countries into the war and to make use of them in whatever manner they see fit and to create internal disturbances within neutral countries so as to bring the war to an end. In other words they are seeking to secure as much profit as possible without labor so that they may live on the interest.

What the United States and Britain are now using as a bait to lure neutral countries is a peace conference. Outwardly the bait seems quite innocent but it should still be fresh in the memories of the neutral countries concerned what sort of treatment the smaller countries received at the hands of the British and Americans at the peace conference after serving them in the previous European War, and in what state they were placed upon the restoration of peace. On the other hand, Anglo-American propagandists are constantly striving to make the Axis peoples feel isolated and abandoned. Their aim is to throw suspicion on each other and to thin out their mutual trust. Then they carry on their nerve warfare against them.

The tactics of internal disruption adopted by the United States and Britain has recently grown extremely active. But there is nothing new in the tactics itself or the means taken for their enforcement. Such maneuvers can have little effect on a solid, unified front but can only betray the fact that the United States and Britain themselves are suffering from various contradictions within their own camp, and in that sense their political operations are rather an interesting phenomenon.

# Wuhan Raider, Damaged by Nippon Fighter, Tries to Flee, But Makes Forced Landing

Domei

CANTON, September 6.—The frantic flight of American pilots who carried out an abortive air raid on the Wuhan area on August 21 was related by Flight-Lieutenant Alfred Hanson, one of the seven survivors of a four-engined B-24 heavy bomber which was forced down in South Hupeh Province, according to a Chungking broadcast.

The bomber had three of its four engines damaged by the deadly gunfire of Japanese fighters which gave battle to the American raiders and, while on its way to Chungking-controlled area, it was forced down at a place in Southern Hupeh, with most of its crew killed or wounded.

"In our bombing raid on the Wuhan area carried out toward the evening of August 21," the wounded American flight officer stated, "we encountered many Japanese fighters. Their attacks were so severe that our machine had three of its engines damaged.

"Fleeing from the arena of battle on one engine, we desperately headed toward the Chungking-controlled area as there was no prospect of successfully returning to the base. As we reached Chungyan, the one remaining motor went out of commission. When the machine was forced down, we did not know where we were. As we were afraid that the Japanese might pursue us, we headed for a point where it was thought the Chungking forces might be stationed.

"On the morning of the following day, we returned to the scene of our forced landing, protected by Chungking troopers, and set afire our machine and buried the corpses of our comrades-in-arms."

## Kodama Sure Of Java's Aid

(Continued From Page 1)

parliament that the demands of the Indonesians would be granted after the war if they would give their full cooperation in prosecuting the inevitable war to come. However, the war broke out before the Dutch Diet approved the request of the old Dutch Government.

**Japanese Welcomed**

"When the Imperial Forces occupied Java in March of last year, the Indonesian people welcomed the Japanese from the bottom of their hearts. I went to Java in April last year and remained there for almost six months. The Indonesians heartily welcomed and showed wholehearted cooperation toward the Japanese. One of the reasons for this attitude is the fact that every Indonesian had absolute confidence that their long cherished desires would at last be fulfilled by the Japanese, who were like them a people of Asia.

"From my experience, the desire of the Indonesians in the political leadership class is to cooperate for the re-construction of Asia in their capacity as a member of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, whereof Japan would be the nucleus. Therefore, with the detailed announcement by the Military Administration on the concrete policy for political participation, the people of Java will undoubtedly joyfully welcome this as a realization of their long cherished hopes. In the manifestation of their appreciation and gratitude, they will no doubt give their undivided cooperation and aid for winning of final victory.

**Only Java Was Developed**

"The Dutch rule in the East Indies centered on Java, and it was only in the last 60 or 70 years that the development of Sumatra, Borneo and Celebes had been undertaken. It may be said that it was only a little previous to the war that these territories were brought under consideration for development. Therefore, from the standpoint of industrial and cultural development the Dutch had directed their whole attention to the formation of a political structure according to their own desires in Java. This was especially so since Java was the center of politics.

"The old Dutch Government placed great emphasis on the development of tropical industries and in the establishment of large-scaled enterprises, which would reap them unlimited profit. Judged from this standpoint, Java had been developed as a part of the Dutch homeland and not as a colony. Also for this reason, the social policy for the general masses may be said to have administered somewhat thoroughly. However, viewed from the educational, political and economic phases it was after all the Dutch-first policy.

**Educational Standard Low**

"As the result of such a policy on the part of the Dutch, the educational standard of the greater majority of the Indonesian people is very low. Nevertheless, the family system of the Indonesians has persisted intact. Favored by the abundance of natural resources there is a tendency for the general masses to live from day to day and seek pleasure. However, as the result of Mohammedan teachings, the Indonesians do not partake of intoxicating drinks and are very amenable.

"Among the leader class of the Indonesians many have been awakened politically and during the Dutch rule they had carried on keen political activities. If appropriate educational guidance is given them, I am sure they possess sufficient qualities for future racial upliftment. By proper guidance, the 50,000,000 people of Java promise to show remarkable development.

"The establishment of a Central Administrative Council, and the Provincial and Special Municipality Councils will further serve to strengthen the feelings of the Indonesian people to cooperate to the last for the construction of the Greater East Asia Sphere. For the sake of the Indonesian people in Java, the present measures are most timely."

## P.I. Seen Busy On New Set-Up

(Continued From Page 1)

learned all delegates as well as the members of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence will individually attend church prior to the resumption of the second day session to offer prayer and gratitude to divine providence as well as for encouragement to carry on the great task still before them. On the morning of September 8, members of the P.C.P.I. headed by Dr. Joseph Laurel will offer special floral wreaths at the base of the monument of Dr. Jose Rizal one of the greatest Filipino Martyrs of Philippine Independence.

**Earnest Efforts Seen**

Domei

MANILA, September 5.—How the people of the three Central Luzon Provinces, Bataan, Pampanga and Zambales, are putting forth their best efforts to win self-sufficiency for the New Philippines, which is on the verge of independence, is vividly described by the Tribune on the basis of a thorough survey of the three provinces.

The paper stated that the people in Bataan are now in the midst of the rice planting season and farmers can be seen working in well co-ordinated groups. An example is cited of a scene near the town of Hermosa where groups of more than 40 women are industriously planting rice to the accompaniment of music, supplied by an eight-piece band, consisting of guitars, banjos and flutes.

It was also disclosed that the fishing industry is in a flourishing condition, while teak and other wood suitable for manufacturing paper is being shipped by land and sea to Manila. The foothills west of the town of Balangh are highly suitable for raising cattle. Thus it would appear that Bataan, which suffered greatly from the scorched-earth tactics employed by United States troops, is now in a position to give material aid to the New Philippines in acquiring economic self-sufficiency.

In describing conditions prevailing in Pampangh, the Tribune declared that special progress has been noted in the construction of new irrigation systems, which are greatly aiding the farmers. Due to improved irrigation, sugar output is on the increase while the fishing industry is also prospering.

In commenting on conditions in Zambales, the paper revealed that economic development of this district is also proceeding rapidly, especially in the mining industry, with chrome and lead mines producing rich yields. It was added that the mountains around Zambales produce high grade teak and other wood for the many shipyards in the Philippines.

# U.S. Uses Helicopters To Combat Submarines

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 5.—Helicopters used by the United States as anti-submarine weapons are described by the American Magazine in its recent issue:

"The United States War Department has announced that helicopters based on ships are suitable as weapons to combat submarines. These special flying machines have already been put to use operating from the decks of Liberty-type ships.

"In the past, helicopters could not be used for this form of warfare because of the many technical difficulties existing, but the series of 24 trials carried out on May 5, 6, covering the taking-off and landing on the deck of an oil tanker cruising at varied speeds, have proved successful. The War Department revealed that these tests were the first to be made by any helicopter.

"An amphibious helicopter manufactured by the Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation, was recently tested by the Marine Committee and the War Shipping Board in cooperation with the War Department. It was revealed that the flying deck used for this test was 78 feet long and 48 feet wide and that the floating gear of the plane is removed when landing.

"Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox recently declared that as the cruising distance and carrying capacity of helicopters are too restricted they would prove useless as anti-submarine weapons, but the War Department ignored such an opinion."

# U.S. Returns Mine Control

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 6.—Additional 369 bituminous coal mines, which had been placed under control of the U.S. Government since the general strike in June, were returned to civilian owners on Sunday, according to Washington reports. Collieries still remaining under Government control and operation total 2,829.

# Manchou Honors Confucius

Domei

HSINKING, September 6.—The Autumn festival for Confucius was observed throughout Manchoukuo today. In Hsinking, a solemn service was conducted at a temple this morning which was attended by high government officials including Premier Chang Ching-hui and Mayor Chang Ming-shui. Government and business offices as well as schools were closed for the day.

## Self-Rule Given To Java People

(Continued from Page 1)

people of all walks of life enjoy their proper places and privileges, have seen to it that in the selection of members of the newly-created administrative offices, the wishes of the masses will be given full consideration. The speakers and assistant speakers of the councils will be selected from among the candidates elected by the members of the councils and the proceedings of deliberation will be decided by the majority.

**Reliance on Natives**

"With a view to reflecting the voice of the native population in the Administration as fully as possible, it has been decided to exclude, as a matter of essential principle, civil officers from the central as well as local councils. Moreover, the authorities have adopted the unprecedented measure of excluding the Japanese from membership in the councils. This fact bears eloquent testimony to the wholehearted reliance which the Japanese Forces place upon the native inhabitants of this region.

"The secretariat-general of the Central Administrative Council will be staffed by several efficient and experienced Japanese officials who will give perfect support and guidance regarding the proceedings of deliberation. The questions to be submitted to the central and local councils will be such as to enhance popular understanding and appreciation of the Military Administration, the elevation of native civilization, education and enlightenment, commerce and economy, people's welfare and public sanitation and hygienic conditions. In this connection, the authorities are asking for positive and earnest services of the respective members of the councils.

"As for the system of employing natives as advisers to the various departments of the Office of Military Administration, the set-up is aimed at having the native population, especially the Indonesians, cultivate their knowledge and efficiency in administrative affairs.

"Moreover, it has been decided to employ natives as chiefs of the provincial governments and various organs of the Military Administration as well as in other important posts, and preparations for realizing this plan are now under way."

# Italian War Gains Bared

Domei

ROME, September 6.—Italian military authorities issued the following announcement today in connection with the composite war results scored by Italian forces since Italy's participation in the war:

**Planes destroyed:**
2,900 (including those blasted on ground)

**Transports:**
Sunk—196 vessels, or 1,487,330 tons
Heavily damaged—241 vessels, or 1,605,000 tons

**Warships:**
Sunk—70 vessels, or 223,070 tons
Heavily damaged—254 vessels, or 2,052,700 tons

# Soviets for Labor Meet

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 5.—Ten representatives of Soviet Labor Unions arrived in England yesterday to attend the meeting of British Labor Unions to be opened tomorrow, according to London reports.

In this connection, informed circles in Britain say that the Soviet labor representatives have come to discuss the second front issue and also to ascertain whether representatives of labor unions outside Britain can secure seats in the Council of British Labor Unions.

# Ex-Premier Is Released

Domei

ISTANBUL, September 6.—The Egyptian Government has released from imprisonment the former Premier, Aly Maher Pasha, who opposed the policy of the present Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha, according to Cairo reports.

Upon his release, however, Aly Maher Pasha in an article for an Egyptian weekly magazine wrote:

"Although I am released, my political opinion has not changed, and I will maintain an attitude of opposition to Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha in political opinions."


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